CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28598—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	28 12
O. B.	27 0
Glentromie	36 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
† ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne.	28th Nov.
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parlitt	5th Dec.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	12th "
B.L. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th "
† ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne.	26th "
B.L. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	9th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	4379	1000	M. de Horne	16th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	23rd "
B.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1600	A. C. Loggin	30th "
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	6th Feb.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3892	600	R. Harvey	13th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	20th "
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniell	27th "
† ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne.	5th Mar.
B.L. KHEDIVE	3888	600	L. H. Moule	12th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers assship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	About
PESHAWUR	3393	600	W. A. Wheler	19th Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2276	500	C. F. Preston	17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 6, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 300, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAV Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec., 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	29th Dec. 1891.
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1892.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th Dec., 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 22, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. '92.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,309	550	18th Jan. '92.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	A. Ellis	3,800	550	24th Dec. 91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
November 19, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	about 5th Dec.
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3514	" 22nd Dec.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 9th, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission* in Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSRS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,169 tons, on 28th November, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 25th November, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on the 29th November, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachi, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 26th November, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th November 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"THE BOMBAY LONDON S. S. COMPANY."

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on	
"MARY BEYTS"	3790	or about 28th Novr.	for Hull.
"QUEEN OF INDIA"	3691	" 18th Dec.	do.
"MINNA CRAIG"	4790	" 7th Jan.	Marseilles
"EMPRESS OF THE EAST"	3200	" 21st "	do.

These steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers.

For full particulars Apply to

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLAYING CARDS.
"PNEUMATIC" PLAYING CARDS
(DE LA RUE'S PATENT).

FOR EASY SHUFFLING AND PERFECT DEALING

THESE CARDS are thin, with Rounded Corners and Patent Index-Pips. The front of the Pneumatic Playing Cards are highly finished, whilst the Backs are minutely grooved or indented all over the surface, so as to provide an air-space between the Cards, and a roughened surface which acts as a resistance for the thumb in dealing. This prevents misdeals, as the Cards slide off one by one, and can be dealt with the greatest ease and rapidity. A variety of patterns.

Per Pack: Cash, Re. 1, 1-6, 1-12; Credit, Re. 1-2. 1-10, Rs. 2.

SELF-PLAYING WHIST CARDS
(FOSTER'S PATENT).

A Pack of Cards that will play themselves. One, two, or three persons can play exactly as though four were present: the Cards will play with you or against you; will tell you when you play correctly, and correct your mistakes. Each Pack plays 40 Games, and every Hand is a perfect example of the Game of Whist.

Per Pack: Cash, Rs. 2; Credit, Rs. 2-4.

			Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
De La Rue's Palace Gold Moguls, assted. patterns,		per pack	1 14	2 2
Do.	do.	do. " doz.	21 8	24 0
Do.	Palace Moguls	do. " pack	1 12	2 0
Do.	do.	do. " doz.	20 0	22 8
Do.	Figured Moguls	do. " pack	1 4	1 6
Do.	do.	do. " doz.	13 0	14 8
Goodall's Duplex Round Cornered.		" pack	1 0	1 2
Do.	Harrys and Club Harrys.	" pack	0 12 / 0 14	0 14 / 1 0
Do.	Moguls		1 0	1 2
Squeezers, with round corners		per pack	1 6	1 10
Do.	do.	per doz. packs	15 0	17 0
Do.	do.	and gilt edges per pack	1 12	2 0
Do.	do.	and gilt edges per doz. packs	20 0	22 8

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"ZINGIT,"
The Persian
PICK-ME-UP,
The Remedy for
SEA SICKNESS,
NEURALGIA,
INDIGESTION.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8, 4, 7, and 8.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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TREACHER & Co., Ld., import STATIONERY and WRITING MATERIALS of every description direct from the Manufacturer, and are thus enabled to offer Goods at the Best Prices. A few lines of Special Value are quoted below:—

IMPERIAL TREASURY STATIONERY.

An excellent paper for general use. It is sufficiently glazed to render the passage of the pen agreeable, whilst its hardness, closeness, and evenness of texture ensure its availability for use during the wet season.

Queen and Albert Paper, extra thick, per box of 5 Quires—Cash, Re. 1-4 and Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-6 and Re. 1-10.

Small and Large 8vo. and Large 4to., extra thick, per box of 5 Quires—Cash, Re. 1-12, Rs. 2-6, and Rs. 4-0; Credit, Re. 1-14, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 4-8

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For Invitations, &c., very fashionable for Local Correspondence.

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Grey, Green, Rose, and Neutral Tints, also White, Albert, and Small 8vo. Paper, per box of 5 Quires—Cash, Rs. 2-0, and Rs. 2-4; Credit, Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 2-8.

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IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP.

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Square Envelopes to match, per box of 100—Cash Re. 1-10 and Re. 1-14; Credit, Re. 1-14 and Rs. 2-2.

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Each containing 4 Quires Paper, Grey, Granite, and Cream Repped, and 100 Square Envelopes to match—Cash, Re. 1-12; Credit, Rs. 2.

EXTRA SUPERFINE THIN WATER-LINED SATIN PAPER.
FOR FOREIGN AND INDIAN POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Presents the advantages of agreeable surface, resistance to the action of damp, substantial texture, and availability for Inland Correspondence.

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PRINCE OF WALES'S PAPER;

A thin Opaque Paper, with Water-lined Ruling, Medium 8vo. and 4to. Paper, per packet of 5 Quires—Cash, Re. 1-2 and Rs. 2-4; Credit, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-8.

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In boxes containing 48 Sheets of Note Paper and 24 each Square and Oblong Envelopes, per box—Cash, Re. 1-6; Credit, Re. 1-9.

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Of good Quality, at reasonable Prices.

Albert and Small 8vo. Paper, Cream-laid, per packet of 5 Quires—Cash, Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-4; Credit, Re. 1-2 and 1-8.

Lily Opaque Paper, thick and extra thick, per packet of 5 Quires—Cash, Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-4; Credit, Re. 1-2 and Re. 1-8.

Oblong and Square Envelopes, per box of 100, from—Cash, As. 12, 14, and Re. 1-2; Credit, As. 14, Re. 1, and Re. 1-4.

BUFF ENVELOPES.
For General Office use.

Size 5¼ by 3½ in.—Cash, per 1,000, Rs. 3-0; per 5,000, 14-8; Credit, Rs. 3-8 and 16-8.

BLOTTING PAPERS.

Thick White, extra Absorbent, per Quire—Cash, Re. 1-0; Credit, Re. 1-2.

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Camden, linen-faced Pink or White per Quire—Cash, Rs. 2; and Credit, Rs. 2-4.

Samples for actual reference as to quality and style, with Prices, will be furnished to Mofussil Constituents upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.,
OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES.—The Company's Telephone instruments, being the Master Patents of Graham Bell, Edison and Gower, are unequalled in every particular. They are of the very best English-make, and are thoroughly reliable, and will give greater satisfaction, and be found more economical than the cheap instruments which are offered for sale elsewhere, and which for practical purposes are useless.

The Company are prepared to undertake the erection of Telephone lines and Telephonic installations for Native States, Corporations, Companies or private individuals. Estimates furnished on application.

ELECTRIC BELLS.—The Company have a large and varied Stock of the best English-made Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, etc., with every recent improvement. Installations for Clubs, Hotels, and Private Residences supplied, and erection undertaken, if required, on moderate terms.

The attention of residents in the Mofussil is directed to the advantage of introducing Electric Bells into their Bungalows for readier communication with servants, whose quarters are often at some distance from the Bungalows.

Instructions given for erection and maintenance.

The Company also supply LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, MEDICAL INDUCTION COILS, ELECTRIC MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, BATTERIES and ELECTRICAL FITTINGS of all kinds.

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FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.
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Undertake to make up and forward parcels of

CIGARS, TEA AND CONDIMENTS

To any address in Great Britain or Ireland, and if desired deliver same FREE FROM ALL CHARGES TO ADDRESSEE.

The PARCELS may be of any size, Constituents however will bear in mind, when ordering, that the proportion of charges decreases in ratio to the quantity ordered.

PRICES OF CIGARS DELIVERED IN ENGLAND OR WALES SENT ON APPLICATION.

TEAS.

SPENCER & Co.'s Stock of Indian Teas is very extensive and comprises some exceptionally fine growths from Darjeeling and Assam.

The cost of carriage, duty, etc., including carriage to any Railway Station in England or Wales varies as follows:—

Net Weight.	5 lbs.	10 lbs	15 lbs.	20 lbs.	25 lbs.	30 lbs.
Rs.	7-8	10-0	14-0	17-8	20-0	25-0

INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

The excellent quality of our Curry Powder, Paste and Chutnies is well known. An assortment of one dozen bottles can be forwarded for Rs. 8 and larger quantities at slightly reduced rates, EXCLUSIVE OF THE COST OF THE PREPARATIONS.

N.B.—Parcels for Ireland or Scotland are subject to an extra charge of Rs. 1-4 per Bengal Maund.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE.—MADRAS.

PUBLIC WASTE!

MANY TRADES have experienced periods of depression due, chiefly, to one common fault—"OVER-PRODUCTION." The Manufacturers, becoming too eager to increase their business, over-do the supply, which, with the usual re-action that sets in after forcing the demand too much with "catch-penny" advertisements, brings about either a "dead-lock" or the depression to which we allude. In this manner, during recent years, the business in

CHEAP WATCHES

Has been carried just a little too far; and now a re-action, or a depression in the trade, has begun. Primarily the idea of making the commonest sort of watches was to enable owners of very valuable articles to use them, as make-shifts, for the roughest wear; and for this they are, occasionally, extremely useful. But for constant use—during, say, a couple of years—they are, nearly all, more or less failures. Apart from the fact that the appearance of the CHEAP WATCH IS NOT A SUCCESS—one glance at a sample that has been in use a short time is sufficient to convince anyone of that—its internal economy is not equal to many months' ordinary "wear and tear." There are, of course, to be found, occasionally, amongst the cheapest watches a few of them that keep time pretty regularly for several years; but these make the exception that proves the general rule to the contrary.

With the demand for watches increasing during the last few years, it was only natural that the makers should meet it with a sufficient supply; but the manufacturers were scarcely justified in sacrificing the durability of nearly every one of the principal parts of their watches in order to bring the selling price down to a minimum. No one, who knows anything about watches and watch-making, can be deceived by wonderful advertisements describing in glowing terms how a "trustworthy," or "reliable" "excellent time-keeper," and so forth, can be bought for a trifling sum; and a moments's thought is sufficient to show the fallacy that lies at the bottom of the cheap watch business. It is understood that all the parts of the cheapest sort of watch are made by machinery. The advertisements say so, superfluously—because a single part of a watch, if made by hand, costs more than the cheap article is worth. Low-priced watches, however, are all imported into India, which means that something has to be paid for their freight. The person who sells them gets a profit out of that transaction; and the money, for which they are sold, covers the cost of advertising. Then a certain "percentage" goes to the manufacturer as his profit; and, when all are paid, it must not be expected that the prime cost of "materials and making" can amount to much. Any one can better appreciate the "value" he has received for his money if he tries to re-sell his low-priced watch. Considering the rapidity with which the cheap watches forced their way on the market, it is not surprising that so many were sold. There was no time in which to give them a fair trial. Now, however, the public are beginning to understand how to invest their money, so far, at least, as watches are concerned, and, of course, the "Waste of money" on cheap watches has shown a falling off.

Every person, who wants a serviceable watch (and not a make-shift article), at least expects that it will not only keep time but retain its appearance for a reasonable number of years, under ordinary conditions. MESSRS. MARCKS Co., LD., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, have, for more than a quarter of a century, supplied the public in India with an enormous number of watches, all of which were the very best made of their class, and have given their purchasers entire satisfaction. The numerous unsolicited testimonials that have, during this long period, been received, from every part of India, show that even the most captious can find nothing with which to complain about, in either quality or durability. As the most substantial watches for the tropics, those offered by

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA,

Have never been surpassed—at least during the twenty-five years that they have been on trial—and there is every probability that these watches will continue to hold their deservedly premier position.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS.
IVORY TURNERS,
AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING FOR SALE

A VERY CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS

Specially selected in Europe by our Manager direct from the Manufacturers, such as

Dinner Sets	for 12 Persons	from	Rs. 40	Table Knives, per doz. from	Rs. 7-8
Breakfast Sets	"	"	" 15	Dessert " "	" 6-0
Dessert "	"	"	" 18	Plated Dinner Forks and Spoons " "	" 9-0
Glassware "	"	"	" 45	Do. Dessert " " "	" 7-0

etc. etc. etc.

SHOW ROOMS:—
18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

FILTERS. { We supply a First Rate Serviceable COIR COVERED Filter for Rupees Eight only. KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY. } FILTERS.

COUGHS & COLDS { Quickly and permanently cured by "PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP." Re. 1 per bottle. KEMP and Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SOUND WHITE TEETH { Secured by the use of "FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR," Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2 4 per bottle. KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGLISH BRIAR PIPES,
MYALL WOOD PIPES,
MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

WE HOLD A LARGE STOCK OF THE above, Plain and Silver-mounted, in all the most approved Shapes. Prices from As. 12 to Rs. 30.

KEMP & Co., LIMITED,
CUMBALLA HILL AND BYCULLA.

KEMP'S

BRANDY BITTERS. TONIC ORANGE BITTERS.
SHERRY BITTERS. UNITED SERVICE BITTERS.
PEACH BITTERS. IMPERIAL DINNER BITTERS.

BITTERS.

Per Small Bottle, Re. 1-4. Per Large Bottle, Rs. 2.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.....MR. H. STANLEY.

WE will pause for a while from being Alliterative-ly Discursive and just draw your polite attention to the Roll Call of the Able Performers

OF

HARRY STANLEY'S

COMIC OPERA & BURLESQUE COMPANY

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25TH,

VON SUPPE'S SUBLIME COMIC OPERA IN 3 ACTS,

BOCCACCIO!

BOCCACCIO!!

Performed Last Night to a Crowded and Delighted Audience.

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.

ADMISSION :—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4 ; Second Stalls, Rs 2 ; Pit, Re. 1 ; Back Seats, 8 Annas ; Private Box to hold 4, Rs. 16.

Box Plan at the GAIETY THEATRE from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

T. EMPSON, Manager.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!!

LAMBERT D' ARC'S

MARIONETTES,

SATURDAY, NOV. 28TH.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT !

LAST GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY, NOV. 28TH,

AT 3 O'CLOCK,

When Children under 12 years are admitted Half Price.

PLAN AT SOUNDY'S.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 30.

MEETING OF THE WORLD'S WRESTLING CHAMPIONS.

MR. TOM CANNON,

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND vs.

KEREA ANTONIO PIERRI,

(THE TERRIBLE GREEK)

CHAMPION GREEK AND ROMAN WRESTLER,

Will give a Grand Exhibition of Wrestling in the Graeco-Roman Style. These Wrestlers are universally known, and are the acknowledged Champions of the World.

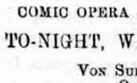
A STANDING CHALLENGE OF

Rs. 1,000

To any Wrestler, Amateur or Professional, who will "down" either or both the abovenamed wrestlers in the Graeco-Roman Style.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3 ; Dress Circle, Rs. 2 ; Pit Stalls, Re. 1-8 ; Gallery, Re. 1 ; Back Seats, 8 Ans. DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. WRESTLING AT 9-30. Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle Seats can be Secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld. ; other Seats at the "Kaiser-i-Hind" Steam Press.

"MACIVER" LINE.



THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will sail from Bombay for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances :—

Vessels.	Tons.	
NIAGARA* ..	3100	....Early January and late March.
LYCIA*	3130	....Middle January and Middle April.
RUTHENIA† ..	5400	....Early February and late April.
EUROPA	2300	....Early February and early May.
ETOLIA*	3139	....Late February and late May.
IONIA††	5330	....Early March and early June.

* Carries both Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with Electric light.

† Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck cabins.

First-class Passenger Accomodation at Reduced Rates. Fares : Rs. 350 to Rs. 450. Passengers landing at Plymouth are given 1st Class Railway Tickets to London at 2nd Class Fares.

For further particulars, Apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, 24th November, 1891.

MADRAS RACES—1891-92.

DECEMBER 26TH, 29TH, 31ST, AND JANUARY 2ND.

FINAL ENTRANCES for all Races (except Handicaps, which CLOSE 12 Noon, 31st DECEMBER) Close on 1st December.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Madras Races, Madras Club.

POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM

For Beautyfying and Improving the Complexion.

A Few applications impart to the Face, Neck, Arms and Hands a delicate Softness and Velvety Smoothness, with the tint and fragrance of the Lilly and the Rose. Positively removes Tan, Freckles, Sunburn, and all Roughness and Blemishes.

Price : Re. 1-4 per Case.

MADON, SONS & CO.,

23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A SUPERB HAIR DRESSING !!

FLORAL HAIR DOUCHE.

THE MOST REFRESHING AND NOURISHING HAIR DRESSING EVER KNOWN.

ITS effects are Tonic, Cooling, and Refreshing. Intended for men and women. Nourishes and Strengthens the Hair, arresting its falling out and preventing Premature Baldness. Has a Tonic influence on the Scalp and Skin of the Head. If once used no other Hair Dressing is needed.

STANDS UNRIVALLED

In fragrance, which is charmingly sweet and delightful.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

MADON, SONS & Co.,

23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

F. S. WELLS' "ROUGH" ON PREPARATIONS.

	Rs. a.
Wells' Rough on Rats.....As. 6 and	0 10
Wells' Rough on Bile Pills	0 12
Wells' Rough on Worms	0 12
Wells' Rough on Itch	1 8
Wells' Rough on Piles.....	1 8
Wells' Health Renewer.....	3 0
Wells' Buchu Paiba	3 0
Wells' Hair Balsam .....Re. 1-8 and	3 0
Wells' Laurelle Oil.....	6 0
Wells' Brain Pills	6 0

Agents :—

F. S. MADON & CO.,

Market, near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

ANGEL'S

GALACTOGOGUE.

A most reliable vegetable preparation, producing a plentiful healthy, and natural flow of Milk in nursing women, when the Milk is absent, scanty, or insufficient. It enriches the blood, and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet.

Prices 3s 6d. and 6s. ; or Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

CAUTION.—When you require Galactogogue please ask "Angel's," and each bottle bears a Trade Mark, without which none is genuine.

MADON, SONS & CO.,

23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets: by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SATURDAY! 5TH DECEMBER!!

GREAT GAS BALLOON ASCENSION

AND

DESCENT IN WAR PARACHUTE

BY

Lieut. EDWARD MANSFIELD, R. N. R.,

Who will on this occasion experiment with a Parachute that has now been used before, and will endeavour to beat his last Record of

11,400 Feet

BEFORE LEAVING THE BALLOON.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

NEW FRENCH ARMY FIELD GLASS ; Meinist's Twelve Lens CAVALRY BINOCULARS ; 12 Lens Shikar, Marine, Race, and Field Glasses. Price List Post free.—Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., 43, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and at Poona.

PUMPS.—OUR SEASON'S STOCK just arrived, Rs. 11 Cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

UMBRELLAS for Ladies' and Gent's, from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 25 each.—MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent ; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

WANTED, at once, a Smart CLERK. Knowledge of Accounts and Good Hand-writing Indispensable. Salary according to ability. Apply to "J.," care of this Paper.

WANTED a DRAUGHTSMAN and SURVEYOR, temporarily, Up-country (Berars). A thorough knowledge of Surveying, Plan-drawing and Building Indispensable. Must provide his own instruments. Apply by letter to "S.B.," with copies of testimonials and terms, care of this Paper.

A EUROPEAN GRADUATE, who has had several years' Experience as the Head Master of a large school, as also as an Office Man, will shortly be open to an ENGAGEMENT. He is in possession of Excellent Testimonials and can offer unexceptionable references. Address "398," care of this Paper.

AN Experienced WEAVING and SIZING MASTER of Long Standing, and for the present working in a Local Mill, SEEKS Employment. Good Certificates or the services rendered in Bombay and Up-country. Apply to "S. M.," care of this Office.

WANTED, at once, an Experienced BARMAN. Pay Rs. 25 per Mensem. Apply personally with Certificates, at the Office, Royal Bombay Yacht Club.

XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, Tree Ornament, Dolls and Toys, Ham and Bacon on Cut, and Fancy Goods.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo Street.

CHAMPAGNE COOLERS on high Brass Stand. A small lot of these very useful and necessary articles for Dinner Parties and Mess Rooms just received.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

MOTIWALA'S COUGH PILLS are a Cheap, reliable and unfailing remedy in Asthma, Coughs, Bronchitis, Influenza and all other Throat and Lung Affections, as testified to by thousanas. Apply to S. B. MOTIWALA for handbills, containing certificates. Price 4, 6, and 10 annas per phial.

"BILLIARD CHALLENGE."—Mr. Agnue Smale, the gentleman who defeated MR. ROBERTS at Pyramids, is willing to meet any local Amateur for Rs. 1,000 a side at a game of 500 up at Billiards. Communications to be Addressed to H. J. BECK, Watson Hotel.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.—Do not miss this valuable opportunity as New and Fashionable Goods are very Moderately Sold.—CALLIAN MOTEE and Co., Esplanade Cross Road.

PILSENER BEER,—Per doz. Qts. Rs. 4 ; per doz. Pints Rs. 2-8. Stout in Pints, per doz. Rs. 3 only. Quality guaranteed.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—2,000 Handsomely Pictured Almanacs of 1892. Size 3in. by 20in., with a Blank Space for Inserting Advertisement. For price Apply to N. V. GURIANES & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS for Friends at Home.—S. J. TELLERY & Co., Dealers in Indian Art and Curios.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar :—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter :—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India) :—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., contractor, Tansa Water Works :—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders at Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay ; may also be had of Kemp & Co. ; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

FOR HIRE, TURNS-OUT.—First-class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

TENTS,—Various Kinds, for Hire, Double and Single Pole Rowty, Shamianas, Pails, Stables, &c., &c. Apply to PESTONJEE, Esplanade Gymkhana, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS. —WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar ? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price : Re. 1-3 per phial ; packing, As. 4 ; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago: Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price, Re. 1 per phial ; packing, As. 2 ; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price : Re. 1-4 per phial ; packing, As. 2 ; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,

No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee' Street, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held Early in FEBRUARY, 1892. Usual Prizes and Medals will be Awarded. Prospectuses issued next month. Apply to SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

L. R. W. FORREST,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and from the 24th day of September, 1891, the undersigned retired from and severed his connection with the partnership which had theretofore been carried on between him and his brothers, Mr. COWASJEE DINSHAW and Mr. DORABJEE DINSHAW at Aden, Zanzibar, Bombay, and other places under the name and style of Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW and BROTHERS, and he will not from and after such date be liable for any of the debts and liabilities of the said partnership which the said Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Dorabjee Dinshaw have undertaken to pay. They will also receive all the outstandings due to the said partnership.

PESTONJEE DINSHAW.

WE confirm the above and beg to notify that we will receive all the outstandings due to the said Partnership and pay and satisfy all the debts thereof. From the 24th day of September, 1891, the business of COWASJEE DINSHAW and BROTHERS has been and will be continued by us.—Dated this 17th day of November, 1891.

COWASJEE DINSHAW.
DORABJEE DINSHAW.

THE BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 per Share, free of Income-Tax, for the year ending 30th June, 1891, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on and after Wednesday, the 25th November, 1891, to Registered Shareholders, on production of Share Certificates between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

K. M. HEERAMANECK & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th November, 1891.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on TUESDAY, 1st December, 1891, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1.—To Elect new Members.
2.—To pass the Accounts for the year ending 30th November, 1891.
3.—To Elect the Committee for the year 1891-92.
4.—To authorise the Committee to incur the necessary expenditure for obtaining plans and estimates of the new Cotton Exchange Buildings, proposed to be erected at Colaba, as also for cost of preparing Memorandum and Articles of Association of a new Company in connection therewith ; and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 13th November 1891.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, LEATHER GOODS AND COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire) on MONDAY, 30th November, 1891, for the supply of INDIGENOUS STORES, LEATHER GOODS and COTTON WASTE, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, commencing 1st January, 1892, and ending on dates as noted on Tender Forms.

2. Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c.," and a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 (Rupees One thousand) must accompany each tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the contract, a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment, until the the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agent's option a further deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

6 All stores to be in accordance with the Company's Samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th October, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Rod lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150 AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની ફ્રાે

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SEASON 1891-92.

Albums (Photo. & Scrap).	Microscopes.
Bath Tubs (Galvanised Iron).	PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
Bath Tubs (Travellers', with Cover).	PIANOS, Lipp's, Square and Semi-Grand.
BENT WOOD FURNITURE.	Piano Insulators.
Canteen Baskets.	Piano Stools.
Carpets.	Pipes, Meerschaum, Briar, Clay, &c.
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.	Roasting Jacks and Screens.
Cigar Cases and Holders.	Sheeting.
CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN, Th. Valiadis).	Shikar Cloth.
Cigarettes (Own Manufacture).	Smokers' Requisites.
Cigarette Cases and Holders.	Snuffs.
COOKING STOVES, for Wood, Coke, or Coal.	Sponges, Bath and Toilette.
Counterpanes.	SPOTTED CABANAS.
D'Oyleys.	TABLE LINEN.
Eau de Stuttgart.	Table Covers, Fancy.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	Teas, Kangra and Nilgiri.
Folding Furniture.	TOBACCOS.
Folding Tables (Iron).	Toilette Table Covers.
HAVANNAH CIGARS.	Towels.
Luncheon Baskets.	Travellers' Requisites.
	Walking Sticks.
	Wanzer Cookers.
	Warming Stoves.
	Washing Sets, Enamelled Iron.

Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

THE "ROAMER" TRICYCLE.
THE "PREMIER."

Are the Latest Designs in Tricyles.

EASY TO RIDE,
EASY TO STEER,
EASY TO LEARN,
COMFORT IN THE SADDLE.

EASY IN LOCOMOTION,
EASY IN ACCELERATION,
YIELDING TO SWIFTNESS,
SILENT IN PROGRESS.

Guarranteed best Material and Workmanship.

Prices on Application.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancert Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1889, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazzars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co. Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Govern ment stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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Reserve Fund.....$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors....$	100,00,000

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£	1,000,000.
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REST ..... „	20,000

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

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CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
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Rs. 53 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.

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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 935
Bank of Bengal	40,000	580	all	5 pr. ct.	995
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12¼
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 20	495 xd
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	83
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	511
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	660
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	415
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	510
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	585
Central India	3,750	600	500	35	1,200
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1000
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr.ct.	640
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	655
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	430
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	110
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	445
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	600
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	525
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	710 xd
Hinguphat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr.ct.	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	590
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	350
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	610
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,000	250	250	12½	222½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	750 xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	25	533 xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	545
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	197
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	57½	950
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000xd
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 70	1,350
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	8	115
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,725
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	675
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	410xd
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	690
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,400
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	225
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	270
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	480
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	480
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	765
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	20	370 xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	70

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£ 18	..	do.	420

PRES COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	117½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	305xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	180	250	..	Rs. 20	175xd
Fort	515	8,500	8,500	50	875
French	300	500	all		515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hongoli Press Co, Ld	750	100	all	32½	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	500
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	80
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	437½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	235
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	515
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	112½
Prince of Wales	1600	500	500	20	360xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	..	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	...	1,000	...	Rs. 100	830

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	250 / 195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	107
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	830
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,975
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	1,005
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	2	93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	925
	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
		500	50	5 pr.ct.	395
			200	Rs. 14	155
			70	..	70 nom
				10 pr.ct.	13
				pr.ct.	91
				26½	319
				30	100
					36
				s. 5	94
				ct.	51xd
					60
					185
					80
					123

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 2-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.
Choral Festival at St. Thomas' Cathedral, 6 p.m.
Gaity Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Framjee C. Institute, Mons. D'Arc's Marionettes, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Mary Boyts entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Clyde entered, and the S. S. Etolia and Maria Theresa left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf close at Kurrachee at 10 a.m., Thursday, 26th instant.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—A Mahomedan woman, named Fatima, living in Kara Tank Street, has made a report to the police that on the morning of the 18th instant her house was broken into and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 241, and Rs. 380, in currency notes and cash, carried off.

BILLIARDS AT THE RINK.—At the request of many of his admirers Mr. Roberts has consented to give three exhibition games at the Rink on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next. There is some chance of the Champion meeting the Mahomedan amateur, Mr. Cassum, and there is a rumour that the game will be for large stakes.

A RUNAWAY.—Ganpat Krishnajee, residing at Cheera Bazaar, has reported to the police that his son Shripat Ganpat, aged 15 years, ran away from home on Saturday morning, while in a fit of passion, and has not since been heard of. The father of the lad also reports his son was wearing, at the time he left home, gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 225.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m. to-day, papers will be read on the "Use of Turmeric in Hindu Ceremonial," by Dr. W. Dymock, and "Statistics of Births, Deaths, and Marriages amongst the Parsees during the last Ten Years," by Mr. Bomanjee Byramjee Patell.

KILLED ON THE RAILWAY.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the morgue, touching the death of Veeyas Rungacharee, a clerk in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company at the goods office, Wari Bunder. On Monday afternoon the deceased tried to cross the railway at Wari Bunder, when he got jammed between the buffers of two waggons, which were being shunted on to a siding. The deceased who was seriously injured died in a short time after being extricated. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-45, this evening:—

Lancers.....The Society Clowns.....Solomon.
Overture.....La Gazza Ladra.....Rossini.
Mazurka.....Ein Liebestuo.....Faust.
National Fantasia...Scotland's Pride.....Godfrey.
Valse.....Garden of Memories....Ostlere.
Galop.....Vivacity.....Correggio.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.—The annual Harvest Festival was held at St. Mary's Church, Parel, on Sunday evening, the 22nd. The service in the absence of Dr. Evans, was conducted by the Rev. Fr. Briscoe, who in his sermon made an appeal to the congregation's sense of thankfulness to Almighty God for his many mercies. The service throughout was choral, and the choir gave a good rendering of the anthem "Ye shall dwell in the land." The Church was tastefully decorated with plants, flowers, and fruit, and great praise and thanks are due to the friends who so kindly lent their assistance and contributed to the decorations. After the service the fruits, &c., was sent to the inmates of the Shepherd's Home, Byculla.

A BARODA LIBRARY.—We have received from Mr. T. K. Gajjar, of Kala Bhavan, Baroda, a copy of the classified catalogue of Shrimant Sampatrao's "Shri Sayaji Library" at Baroda. The Library is a magnificent endowment of Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwad, his Highness's brother, and is placed at the free disposal of the public. It thus stands out as a unique example of a free library for the use of the public formed by a private gentleman. It contains nearly 10,000 volumes (7,000 English works, and the rest including Gujerati, Marathi, and Sanskrit works). The total cost of the books alone amounting to nearly one lakh of rupees. It is for the present accommodated in a very large hall, in fact the largest hall of the old Sarkarvada, but H. H. the Maharaja Saheb thinks of granting a new building, somewhere near the Lakshimi Vilas Palace. Most of the works have been selected by Shrimant Sampatrao himself, while he was studying at Oxford, but after his return to Baroda the work of further development was completed by Mr. Gajjar. The Oriental selection comprises all the works available at present on Indian subjects. The scheme of classification was settled by Mr. Gajjar, and the whole task of organizing and classifying the library was done by that gentleman, occupying nearly two years. Shrimant Sampatrao also worked vigorously to give shape to the library. Thus the contribution of his labour of love is perhaps much more remarkable than the noble gift of money, Mr. Gajjar being engaged in the development of the Technical Institute, Kala-Bhawan, the work of carrying through the press, the manuscript of the catalogue was entrusted to Mr. C. T. Modi, of the Vernacular Institution Department, the Marathi and Gujerati catalogues are separately published and the Sanskrit one is in preparation. The library has been an object of attraction to all distinguished visitors to Baroda—H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, H. E. Lord Reay, H. R. H. Duke of Connaught, Mr. Childers, M.P., Mr. Schwann, M.P.

CRICKET.

THE WILD ROVERS *VS.* AHMEDABAD PARSIS.

A PARSI eleven from Ahmedabad played the Wild Rovers' team, on Saturday last. The strength of the Ahmedabad Parsis was only centered in a couple of players, Messrs. Reporter and Taleyarkhan, who did all the execution. Between them they knocked up 84 runs, and saved their team from, what would otherwise have been, a heavy defeat. The Wild Rovers in the end won by only 4 wickets. The following is the score:—

THE AHMEDABAD PARSIS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Gaffar, b Skiff	10	b Phillip	8
Yeswantrao, b Phillip	4	not out	0
Karanjiwalla, b Skiff	2	c Lonegan, b Skiff	2
Taleyarkhan, c and b Skiff	0	b Lonegan	39
Reporter, b Skiff	11	b Raghoba	34
Sethna, b Phillip	2	c and b Skiff	3
Hector, c Raghoba, b Phillip	0	b Raghoba	1
Rashid, self out	10	c Lonegan, b Phillip	5
Pallonjee, c Bakermault, b Lonegan	0	c and b Phillip	0
Phirozsha, not out	0	c Lonegan, b Phillip	1
Rustomji, c Major, b Lonegan	0	b Skiff	1
Extras	7	Extras	5
Total	46	Total	99

THE WILD ROVERS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Samuel, b Reporter	2	run out	8
Routh, b Reporter	16	b Reporter	12
Skiff, l-b-w Reporter	0	b Taleyarkhan	3
FitzGerald, b Taleyarkhan	6	c Gaffar, b Reporter	24
Bakermault, b Reporter	1	b Taleyarkhan	6
Major, b Taleyarkhan, c Reporter	6	run out	11
Raghoba, c Gaffar, b Reporter	10	to bat	
Davis, b Reporter	8	not out	7
Swiney, not out	4		
Lonegan, b Sethna	1	to bat	
Phillip, c Taleyarkhan, b Reporter	1		
Extras	16	Extras	3
Total	71	Total	74

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

17TH ANNUAL CHORAL FESTIVAL, 1891.

Wednesday, November 25, 6 p.m.
Festival Evensong, with Sermon.

ARRANGEMENT OF SITTINGS.

...ns entitled to seats by the terms of the ... requested to be in their places before ...s up to the chancel, for after the ...eached their places, all seats ...d at Evensong for the ...pies of which, price ... at the Cathedral ...he 25th. All ... procession ...e.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain John Carson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE s s Braunfels, 1,923 tons, Captain C Taree, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Antwerp, &c., with a general cargo and 1,807 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lt T P England, a gentleman, Mr and Mrs Shirput Vishnoo and son, Mr Jewandass Mooljee and 67 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachee via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—The Revd Dr Evans, Sergt and Mrs Withaker, Captain Forbes, Mrs Macgregor and 520 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. King Arthur	1047	Fairweather.	C	B & P S Co
„ Mary Boyts	2484	Bice	D	B Craig & Co
„ Ibo	1112	Costa	G	V Ebrahim & Co
„ Guayacan	879	Steele	H J	H I M Sultman.
„ Ayala	2415	Newell	K	K Nixon & Co
„ Tanjore	1402	Raffin	M	It Cassum

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Saburmati .....Keyser.....Shepherd & Co.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No	
S.S. Clyde	2198	Parfitt	1	P & O Co
„ Manilla	2582	Octavia	3	F Bazzoni.
„ Imperator	2441	Bechtinger	7	J Jansi
„ Kirby Hall	1638	Phillips	13	E Bates & Co
„ Virava	2168	Houstoun	15	B I S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Braunfels (s)	Taree	Antwerp, Oct 27.
24	Nawab (s)	Carson	Calcutta, Nov 6.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, Nov 21.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Maria Teresa (s)	Deperis	China, &c.

The steamer Kapurthala, Captain Rothwell, obtained he port clearance yesterday for Karachi and Kathiawar Coas ports.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Clyde, for London, &c.
„ Nawab, for Coast and Calcutta.

KURRACHEE.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.		
10	Germania s	Mana ..... Saukim.
11	Pemba s	Livingstone.. Bombay.
12	Hoseinee s	Hughes..... Bombay.
13	Aurora s	Davies ..... Bombay.
13	Sarah Radcliffe s	Thomas..... Bombay.
14	Pachumba s	Lovell ..... Bombay via C Coast.
14	La Seyne s	Schmitz ..... Bombay.
16	King Arthur s	Fairweather. Bassora.
17	Kapurthala s	Rothwell ... Bombay via C. Coast.
17	Kilwa s	Major ..... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.		
11	Pemba s	Livingstone.. Persian Gulf.
11	Nilhadale s	Lawrenson .. Persian Gulf.
12	Hoseinee s	Hughes..... Persian Gulf.
12	Arabia s	Skinner ..... Bombay.
13	Drachenfels s	Tegge ..... Antwerp & Hamburg.
14	Methly Hall s	Wilcox ..... Liverpool.
14	Pachumba s	Lowell ..... Bombay via C. Coast.
14	La Seyne s	Schmitz ..... Persian Gulf.
14	Germania s	Mann ..... Port Said for orders.
16	Sarah Badcliffe s	Thomas ..... Port Said for orders.
16	King Authur s	Fairweather. Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Aurora, Davies, A, McHinch & Co., for Port Said for orders.
„ Kapurthala, Rothwell, McIver, Mackenzie & Co, for Bombay.
„ Kilwa, Major, McIver, Mackenzie & Co., for Persian Gulf.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—11 crates earthenware, S Abdoolally.

FROM GLASGOW.

Asia s—65 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee; 10 cases whisky Cutler Palmer and Co.
Roumania s—2 cases whisky, James Connell.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—28 cases provisions, &c, Sodder and Co.
Clyde s—19 cases claret, 8 cases still burgandy and 8 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Oceana s—15 cases port wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 16 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Henzada s—6 cases still burgandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Kerbella s—9 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Sutlej s—11 cases claret, &c, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Peshawur s—18 cases claret, &c, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM HULL.

Clio s—23 crates earthenware, H J Hajee Tyeb.

FROM ANTWERP.

Bombay s—15 cases brandy, R Ramchundra and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—129 packages printing and writing papers, S A S Dawood: 2 cases glassware, K Pudamsee: 51 packages papers. A H Mahamedally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Avala s—51 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 205 bales cotton fly and 40 bales twist waste, M. Bbimjee; 10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR HULL.

Mary Boyts s—10,015 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, D Nanjee and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 500 cwts wheat and 4,092 cwts myrabalams, Boyts Craig and Co; 12,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—330 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 50 cwts shellac, F S Punnett.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—290 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Imperator s—15 cwts turmeric and 18 cwts lothur, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Lalpoora s—75 bales cotton, M Sunbox.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 10TH TO 16TH NOVEMBER 1891.)

EXPORTS.

Assyria s (Bombay)—223 corges skins and 250 cwts cotton unpressed.
Arab s (Marseilles)—6,475 cwts rapeseed, including Jamba and Seeta; 1,06,420 cwts wheat; and 232 corges hides.
Guayacan s (Bombay)—569 cwts rapeseed, including Jamba and Seeta; 2,101 cwts wheat, 1,095 cwts cotton unpressed, and 300 cwts wool unpressed.
Country Crafts s (Bombay)—660 cwts rapeseed, including Jamba and Seeta; 875 cwts wheat, 1,100 cwts cotton unpressed, and 354 cwts wool unpressed.

IMPORTS.

Niagara s, (Glasgow)—2 cwts steel.
Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool)—202 pieces prints.
Europa s, (Liverpool)—115 pieces grey goods and 10) pieces white goods.
Ruthenia s, (Liverpool)—100 pieces piece goods.
Locksley Halls, (Liverpool)—140 pieces prints.
Deepdale s, (Antwerp and London)—19 pieces white goods.
Pachumba s, (Bombay)—450 pieces white goods.
Etolia s, (Liverpool)—3,058 pieces grey goods, 1,970 pieces white goods, 122 pieces prints and 21 tons coals.
Methly Hall s, (Liverpool)—2,938 pieces grey goods, 500 pieces white goods, and 1,500 lbs grey yarn.
Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—501 pieces grey goods, 3,325 pieces white goods, and 1,252 pieces prints.
Simla s, (Bombay)—150 pieces white goods, 360 pieces prints, and 55 cwts spelter.
Nithsdale s, (Batoum)—2,35,965 gallons kerosine oil.
Karagola s, (Bombay)—22,558 pieces grey goods, 12,224 white goods, 3,386 prints, 21,116 lbs grey yarns, 15,800 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns and 92 cwts copper.
Drachenfels s,—(Antwerp via Bombay)—93 pieces prints, 1,736 cwts iron bar, rod, sheets and hoops, 2,339 cwts steel and 30 cwts spelter.
Arabia s, (Bombay)—20,214 pieces grey goods, 14,700 pieces white goods, 7,655 pieces prints, 7,700 lbs. grey goods, 7,175 Turkey red and dyed yarns, and 15 cwts copper.
Pemba s, (Bombay)—6,676 pieces grey goods, 2,857 pieces white goods, 1,374 prints, 3,000 lbs. grey yarns, and 25 cwts. copper.
Hoseinee s, (Bombay)—4 lbs. grey goods, 22 cwts. iron bars, rod, sheets and hoops, 6 cwts. steel, and 9 cwts. spelter.
Country Crafts s, (Bombay)—373 cwts. iron bar, rod, sheets and hoops, 77 cwts. steel, and 20 cwts. yellow metal.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 14th November, 1891, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,10,000	1,48,000	4,000	2,62,000
Or per mile of Railway	238	321	9	568
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	13,65,219	21,15,272	60,695	35,41,186
Total for 20 weeks	14,75,219	22,63,272	64,695	38,03,186
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	71,408	1,13,633	2,368	1,87,409
Per mile of Ry do.	155	247	5	407
Total to corresponding date do.	15,19,641	17,58,892	66,903	33,45,436
Increase for the week				Rs. 74,591
Do. to date				„ 4,57,750

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 23.

Elphinstone, Lieut. 7th Bo Infy, from leave, from England.
Unwin, Capt, Bengal, 1st Punjab Cavy, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 24.

Caulfield, Capt, Bo, Staff Corps, from furlough, to Poona.
Western, Captain, Bengal, 1st Punjab Cavy, to join, to Dera Ghazikhan.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th November, 1891.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

FORT HEAD-QUARTERS.

To-day, at 6-30 p.m.—Carbine drill.
Friday, at 7 a.m.—Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound.

NESBIT ROAD HEAD-QUARTERS.

To-day, at 8-15 p.m.—10" R M L gun drill.
Thursday, at 5-45 p.m.—10" R M L gun drill.

2. There will be class firing at Coorla on Friday, the 27th instant:—Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (Local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

3. On Saturday, the 28th instant, both Companies will proceed to Coorla to commence the annual class firing. Tickets will be issued by a Sergt-Instr at Victoria Terminus and also at Byculla from 2-30 p.m. to 4 p.m.; after the conclusion of the class firing the corps will return by Rail to Byculla and march to the Nesbit Road Head-quarters, where the election of a 2nd Lieutenant and Company Sergt-Major for No. 1 Company will take place, after which there will be a dinner and Smoking Concert.

Members intending to be present are requested to send their names to Regimental Sergeant-Major A. W. Seabrook, at the Fort Head Quarters, so as to reach him not later than the first post, on Friday, the 27th instant. This information is absolutely necessary in order that sufficient arrangements may be made for the dinner.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 25th November, 1891.

1. The Range at Coorla is now available daily for class-firing as well as practice. Recruits are requested to do their class-firing *before* Christmas.

2. The Annual Field Day will be held in the neihgbourhood of Mahim woods on the 31st December.

3. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 28th instant, at 4-15, p.m. at the Cruickshank Road, end of the parade ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 3-45 p.m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.

4. The following members having joined are taken on the Strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A" Company,—No. 3166 Vol. L. Scott; No. 3167 Vol. K. Mac Queen; No. 3168 Vol. W. Coulson; and No. 3169 Vol. J. E. Salmon.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The next parade of the squadron will be this morning, at 7 o'clock, in rear of the Marine Lines.

2. Members who have not yet drawn their carbines are requested to apply at Head-Quarters for the same as early as possible.

By Order.
(Sd.) T. W. C. HEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt. B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr B B Newbould, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Lohardugga, is allowed leave for 3 months.

Mr J D Cargill, who has recently been appointed to be a Member of the ICS, is appointed to be an Asst Magte and Collr in the Presidency Divn, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Moorshedabad dist.

The special leave for 6 months granted to Mr J Scobell Armstrong, Collr of Customs, Calcutta, has been commuted by H M's Secy of State for India into furlough on private affairs for 15 months and 13 days. Captain J W Currie, Offg Private Secy to H H the Lieut-Govr, is confirmed in that appointment, from the date on which he received charge of his office from Mr P C Lyon, CS.

The services of Mr St Quintin Byrne, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, S Rajgunge, Pubna, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

Sir William A A Stewart, Bart, Asst Supdt of Police, is posted to Mymensingh, on being relieved of the charge of the Midnapor Dist Police.

Mr R F Guise, Dist Supdt of Police, on leave, is posted to Balasore.

Mr W A Gayer, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, is posted to Barrackpore in the 24-Pergunnahs, on being relieved of the charge of the Moorshedabad Dist Police.

The Rev L H Lermit is appointed to be Chap of Dum-Dum.

Mr S C Bill, Professor, Patna College, is appointed to be a Professor in the Hooghly College.

The Lieut-Govr is pleased to make the following promotions and reversions in the Engr Estabt, from the dates specified:—

Mr W B Christie, to be Exec Engr, 1st grade, permanent; Mr D B Horn, to be Exec Engr, 1st grade, permanent; Mr W A Inglis, to be Exec Engr, 2nd grade, permanent; Mr W A Inglis, to be Exec Engr, 1st grade, sub pro tem; Mr M J J P Norman, to be Exec Engr, 2nd grade, permanent; Mr C J K Watson, to be Exec Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem; Mr W B Bestic, to be Exec Engr, 3rd grade, permanent; Mr J P Coy, to be Exec Engr, 3rd grade, permanent: Mr T Butler, to be Exec Engr, 4th grade, permanent; Mr L R Fraser, to be Exec Engr, 4th grade, permanent; Mr T Butler, to be Exec Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem; Mr L R Fraser, to be Exec Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem; Mr G C Macconchy, to be Exec Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem; Mr B K Finnimore to be Exec Engr, 4th Grade, sub pro tem; Mr B Heatun, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade, permanent; Mr T M L Thompson, to be Exec Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem; Mr H Barlow, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade, reversion; Mr T H Clowes, to be Exec Engr, 4th grade temporary; Mr T H Clowes, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade, reversion.

(*Assam Gazette.*)

Captain G H Loch, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkhas, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr, is appointed to be Commdt of the Surma Valley, Mily Police Battalion, vice Lieut H W G Cole.

(*N-W. Provs and Oudh Gazette.*)

Mr D F Addis, Magte and Collr, 2nd grade, on return from furlough, to the Hamirpur dist.

Mr A Cadell, Commr, on return, from leave on urgent private affairs, to the Rohilkhand Div.

Mr R H Brereton, Offg Magte and Collr,

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET. BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale, at their Rooms, as follows :—

7 cases Turkish white towels, 23 by 40 and 23 by 50 inches.
400 lbs. Ceylon best flowery tea.
50 cases German Pilsener beer.
10 boxes superior champagne.
5 boxes raki wine.
10 boxes polo bitter.
10 cases Griffin's sparkling English beer.
1 case leather bags.
1 case gas lamp branches.
4 Sets English-made brown leather pony harness.
4 " " " saddles.
1 case embroidered door curtains and velvet table covers.
1 case felt hats.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, November 25, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property, by order of the mortgagee, Manchoobhai Baigowandas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Ramchunder Jagannath Acharaya, at the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of November, 1891 at 4-30 p.m., under the power of sale reserved to him, the said mortgagee, under a deed of mortgage, dated the 4th day of April, 1889, and made between the said Ramchunder Jagannath Acharaya of the one part, and the said Manchoobhai Baigowandas of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or two dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the eastern side of Girgaum road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Ramchundra Jagannath Acharaya, and his tenants, containing by admeasurement 257 square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue, under Collector's old No. 27, Collector's new No. 187, old survey No. 9, and new survey No. 105, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under ward No. 1,931, street No. 141, street Girgaum road, which said premises standing in the name of Ramchundra Jagannath Acharaya, and bounded as follows: on the east by the part of Jagmohundas Jamnadas; on the west by the Girgaum road; on the north by the property of Nowrojee Rustomjee; and on the south by the property of Dinshaw Maneckjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Watkins and Ghanly, Solicitors, No. 19, Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned at their Office, in Forbes Street. Dated this 27th day of October, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, November 25, 1891

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frame, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, very handsome one, two, three, four and five lights gas chandeliers and lamps, a Microscope with views, a handsome strong English-built and spring victoria, a strong English-built mail-phaeton, a strong built buggy, &c., the property of PREMJEE TRICUMDAS, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

AUCTION SALE of AUSTRALIAN HORSES, Imported by Messrs. WARREN TULLOCH and Co. from Australia, on SATURDAY, the 28th Inst.

AT 3-30 p. m.,

At Messrs. SCOTT and Co.'s Stables, Girgaum—
The pick of the pack and last of the lot.
21 horses will be sold by Public Auction to the HIGHEST BIDDER by Messrs. BENNETT and Co.
A RARE CHANCE to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.
Purchasers will see the horses ridden and driven at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand strong-built victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, 14-2, very quiet in single and double harness.
1 chestnut Arab horse, fast-trotting, 6 years old, quiet in saddle and goes in harness.
1 strong-built four-seated open carriage.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNET & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 289, "The Ferarey," Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished house-hold furniture, bar plateware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte, by Rose and Co., a large fish-bowl with gold fish, a first-rate Singer sewing machine, a fire proof iron safe, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hinks' and Bitnar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of W. LAYTHORPE, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, November 25, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

Foom mills, one with dresser and two without dressers, by W. N. Nicholson and Sons.
17 oil mills, by Rose Down and Thompson.
10 cases chimneys of sizes, about 10 dozen dinner, 10 dozen desert, and 10 dozen cheese plates, 20 dozen tea and 20 dozen coffee cups and saucers in lots to suit purchases.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the property of LORD COLLIN CAMPBELL, consisting of handsome inland sideboard, sliding dining table in 6 pieces, marble top tables and teapoys, drawing-room Sofas, bookstand, large size fish aquarium on stand, dining-room arm and without arm chairs, Hinks' table lamps, Persian rugs, cane chairs and sofa, bedroom sofa, coir matting, Japanese card trays, easy chairs, dessert service, glassware, bentwood rocking chairs, &c.

The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property on the Frere Road at Mody Bay.

On TUESDAY, the 1st December, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, by order of Hajee Ellias Ally, the transferee of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Oomer Peer Mahomed, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of January, 1886, and executed by the said Oomer Peer Mahomed to Thacker Coverjee Morarjee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, admeasuring 355·5·9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate within the Fort of Bombay, at Mody Bay, in the registration sub-district of Fort, formerly and now in the occupation of several tenants of the said Oomer Peer Mahomed, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under new street No. 89, and bounded on the north by Goa Street, on the south by the vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on the east by the vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on the west by Frere Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON DOORGADAVI ROAD OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 8th December, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, by order of the mortgagees, Sobha Veera and Company, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Raja Messoor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 30th day of October, 1886, and in the indenture of further charge dated the 26th day of November, 1889, the following property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing, built thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town, Doorga Devi Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2379 and 3142, and new No. 992, and new Survey No. 2-5601, containing by admeasurement 405 square yards or thereabouts and formerly and now in the occupation of the said Raja Messoor fronting Doorga Devi Road, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 7807 and Street No. 26-28, under the name of the said Raja Messoor bounded on the east by the property of Raja Aga, on the west by the vacant ground of Raja Messoor, on the north by the Government Garden, and on the south by the Doorga Devi Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned.

RARE AND VALUABLE COINS FOR SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 10th December, and the following days (except MONDAY), at 2 p.m. each day—

A large collection of gold, silver and copper coins, Parthian, Amawee, Abaside, Kashmere and Cangra, Mongal, Duram, Ghaznavi Slave Khilji, Tughlak, Sur Lodi, Mysore, Anglo-Indian, Indo-Scythian, Cutch, Indo-Portuguese, Bahmani, Moghul, Seleucidan, Sikh, Afghan, Beloochi, Turkish, and of Nadirshah, Ahmedshah, Tenmoor, Suja-ul-Malik, Shah Zaman, Mahomet Shah, and Kings of Gujerat; also two coin cabinets arranged to hold 400 coins each.

Catalogues may be had on application to Messrs. Crawford and Co., on and after 24th November, at 6 annas each.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, November 24, 1891.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.

For further particulars Apply to
Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co.,
Girgaum.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.
TOWER AND
TURRET
TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE,
TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

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FROM
ENGLAND.

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and all PERIODICAL Publications despatched from England with punctuality, at LOWEST RATES, for Prepaid Subscriptions.

Price Lists may be obtained from
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KING, HAMILTON & CO., Calcutta;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, AND 45, PALL MALL,
LONDON

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having none and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
294, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON W C., ENGLAND.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

5 cases white shirtings.
2 bales grey jaconets.
4 " " chuddies.
11 " " shirtings.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE PIECE-GOODS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the undernoted piece-goods, on account and at the risk of the undermentioned indentors.—

On account of Narundass Khimjee—
N C 1857-54—2 cases white stripe doria.
2798 1865-39—1 " " satin xovers.
2789 1855-55—2 " " stripe doria.
2798 1872-76—5 " " satin xovers.
On account of Damoolur Canjee Porocha—
2721 1718-19—1 case colored bordered white dhooties.
On account of Amerchund Bhaichund—
2721 1709-11—2 cases white dorias.
2757 1755-59—5 " prints.
On account of Omedram Uttamchund—
O D
C B 2956-67—2 cases white scarves.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY SHIRTINGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Nuthooram Poonjiram, and his partners Jeeva Ludha and Canjee Ludha.

N P—B S—D { 9319-43 / 9659-83 / 101-25 } 75 bales each 50 pieces grey shirtings, 39 by 39 yds. and 7 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT VUDACHY GADY.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 4 p.m. by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Hajee Saboo Seedick and Hajee Haroon Seedick, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Thucker Premjee Tricumdas, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th May, 1890, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bhundarwada, at Wadachee Gadee, without the Fort of Bombay, bearing the Municipal No. 13, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 535, new No. 6183, old Survey No. 933, new Survey No. 2250, and containing by admeasurement 172 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public road, called the Wadachi Gadee or Bunder Street, on the west by public road, called the Dongri Jao De Souza Street, on the north by the public passage and the house of Bhanjee Nursey, and on the south by the property of Waghjee Dewjee, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of Premjee Tricumdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, Solicitors, at their Offices, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, November 25, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24.

CONSOLS in London were ¼ per cent. lower yesterday at 95⅛; and French Rentes in Paris were down ¼ per cent. at 94¼. About £225,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England; but the market rate of discount on short London Bills was put up ⅛, and that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper ¼ per cent., say to 3⅛ and 3¼ per cent., respectively. Bar Silver was ⅛d per oz. lower, at 43 9-16d.; and Rupee Securities receded ⅛ per cent. in Fours, to £73⅞, and in 4½ per cents to £72⅝; but in New York, the metal was ¼ cent higher, at 94⅝ cents with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·83¾ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 4 7-16d. Paris Exchange on London was three centimes higher, at fcs. 25·23½. Braziers' Copper was 10s. per ton dearer in London, at £56 per ton; Yellow Metal being unchanged at 5½. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay was 10s. higher at 10s. 6d. per ton.

The Wheat Market was firmer at an advance of 1d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White, on the spot in Liverpool, at 8s. 11d. ex-quay; and of ½d. in White Delhi, at 8s. 5d. per cental. Linseed was quiet but steady, 44s. 6d. per quarter, ex-quay, being still quoted for Bombay Seed both on the spot and to arrive.

A further advance of 1-16d. took place in the price of spot Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4¼d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. in the more distant, 4 27-64d. being quoted for November deliveries, and 4 35-64d. March-April. Surats were unchanged in value. The market closed firm; Surats and Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 500 East Indians. The day's Imports were 45,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was quiet but steady; and the quotations for staple goods wired last evening by Reuter show no change from those received through the same channel a fortnight ago.

Spot Cotton in New York was unchanged yesterday at 8⅛ cents; but Futures for February were 5 points higher, at 8·18 cents. The figures for yesterday's Receipts at the U. S. Ports are not to hand.

A very small business, and that only by the Mills, has been done here to-day, the purchases summing up only 425 bales, consisting of 200 Karanja, at Rs. 155; 150 Barsee, at Rs. 157½; and 75 Julgaum, at Rs. 157 per candy. The tone of the market has been quiet, and prices are quoted as before.

WHEAT has been in active demand for export, and a considerable business has been done in a firm market. Prices are partially higher, say ½ to 1 anna per cwt. in *White Delhi* and *Hard Yellow*, and we now quote as follows:—

White Pessy	91 per cent.	Rs.	5-15-0 per cwt.
Do.	85 "	"	5-14-0 "
No. 1 Club Delhi		"	5-8-0 "
Red Delhi		"	5-2-0 "
Hard Yellow		"	5-5-0 "
Red Ahmedabad		"	5-2-0 "
Hard Red		"	4-14-0 "

SEEDS have been steady in tone, and previous quotations have obtained for all descriptions; but the business reported has been upon only a moderate scale.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,034 bales.
Wheat	99,171 cwts.
Linseed	13,837 "
Rapeseed	2,116 "
Gingelly	7,197 "
Poppyseed	1,782 "
Castorseed	2,216 "

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. The Zampa (s) for November-December loading, has been fixed at 23s. 6d. per ton, under open charter. Business has also been done for November shipment, to Liverpool and Hull, at 24s.; for December shipment, to Malta, at 25s. 6d., and Genoa, at 24s.; for January shipment, to Hull, at 23s.; and for February shipment to Marseilles, at 22s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened weak at 1s. 4 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 4 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, ready and a little forward, but later on, although Merchants' Bills were as scarce as ever, a Bank came out at 1-32d. higher, but with small result in establishing a demand for remittance. The market has been dull in the extreme, no business worth mentioning having transpired beyond a few ready Credits placed at our quotation.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 5-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 19-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 23-32d.	"
Credits 3	do. 1s. 4 13-16d.	"
Francs 3	do. 1·77	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at an advance of ¼ to 3-16 per cent. on last week's closing rates, the market having left off from this evening at 107¾ to 3-16 for Fours for Money, 107¼ for the coming Settlement, and 106 13-16 for the 5th January account.

SHARES have shown a little more life to-day, and some Mill Scrip has been dealt in with a varying result, as per our revised quotations. There has been a better enquiry for Cotton Press Shares, and prices are in some cases higher.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Restrictions on telegrams for Brazil removed.
Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 10 a. m. on Thursday 26th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th November, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	23	7	26 p.m.	2	50
Teheran	24	12	58 p.m.	1	59
Suez	24	2	40 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 24th November, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	43	..	3
" Karrachee	..	10	..	2
" Madras	..	13	..	1

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 14th November, 1891, on 1,671-82 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,29,000	2,28,000	4,000	3,61,000
Or per mile of railway	77	136	3	216
For previous 19 weeks of half-year.	19,27,426	42,85,386	90,411	63,03,223
Total for 20 weeks.	20,56,426	45,13,386	94,411	66,64,223
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671-82 miles open]	94,143	2,84,459	3,927	3,02,529
Per mile of Ry do.	56	122	3	181
Total to corresponding date do.	19,78,219	29,19,814	87,269	49,85,302

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 53,480
Do. to date ..... " 16,78,921

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, Nov. 23.

10 p.m.	75·2

TUESDAY, Nov. 24.

6 a.m.	70·3
10 a.m.	76·3
2 p.m.	82·2
4 p.m.	81·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRINDLEY—November 4, at Humma, Ganjam District, the wife of Mr J Brindley, of a daughter.
ELKINGTON—November 15, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Surgeon-Captain Elkington, Medical Staff, of a daughter.
MACKENZIE—November 16, at Dooriah, Tirhoot, the wife of M H Mackenzie, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GOODMAN—BRANDRAM—November 16, at Christ Church, Madras, by the Rev R B Feast, Vicar, assisted by the Rev H D Faithsmith, M A, the Rev Arthur Ernest Goodman, C M S, second son of Charles Goodman, of Ware, Herts, to Sarah Ellen, youngest daughter of John B Brandram, Ware, Herts.
MCGUIRE—FLEMING—November 14, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev F J Henry, S J Thomas McGuire, to Mabel Josephine, only daughter of the late Colonel A Fleming.

DEATHS.

CORBETT—November 14, at Alighar, of pneumonia, Thomas Bartholomew Corbett, of the Postal Department, aged 31 years 1 month and 28 days.
GREEN—November 11, at Ranikhet, of enteric fever, 2nd Lieutenant R M Green, 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, aged 22 years and 4 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"D. D. P."—The fact has already been stated in our columns.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1891.

THE Resolution of the Government of India appointing a Commission to enquire into the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act is a voluminous document consisting of about thirty pages. The first part of it describes the circumstances under which the special legislation for the four Deccan districts originated, and summarizes the finding of the Commission of 1875, and the discussion between the Local and Supreme Governments which preceded the passing of the Act of 1879. This is a valuable condensation of the literature of the subject, and in addition to it there is a summary of the Act itself, of the debates on its introduction, and of the correspondence which followed between the Bombay Government and the Secretary of State in respect to its working. The heads of Sir Raymond West's uncompromising criticism of the Bill are also given, and we are reminded that when the Act had been a year and a half in operation the then Mr. Justice West found an opportunity for making a public attack upon it, in the course of which he charged the measure with having demoralized defendants, extinguished credit, and not only invited but compelled the courts to do injustice. The Resolution also reminds us that in forwarding the papers to the Secretary of State the Bombay Government expressed their disapproval of Mr. West's conduct in publishing his minute without their consent. If Sir Raymond would be as communicative of his views to-day as he was then, we should all be in a better position to appreciate at all events the weaker side of the legislation in question. The Resolution makes frequent reference to a recent minute of his, which with other papers bearing on the subject, might be made public with advantage. Some special inquiries into the working of the Act have been made since then, for Mr. Woodburn's, which was undertaken in 1888, and upon the results of which we have commented lately, was not the first. In 1884 a committee consisting of Messrs. E. P. Robertson, Moore, Pollen, Naylor, and Ranade, and two native bankers, reported upon certain special questions that were submitted to them, and their report was finally minuted upon by Government. The late Sir Maxwell Melvill wrote a statement of conclusions respecting the working of the Act which we understand expressed the views of the Government. In this statement the Secretary of State was informed with some confidence that the Act had been a success in so far as it had enabled the Courts to go behind the contract, and to reduce all claims to the amount fairly and reasonably due. It was also the conviction of Government—and this is important in view of the contention of the enemies of the Act that it extinguishes credit—that the moneylenders did not complain of the investigation into past transactions, nor of the reduction made by the Courts in the amount of their claims. The average reduction was stated to have been about 30 per cent. on the amount claimed, and the sums decreed were probably as much as the creditor ever expected the debtor to pay. In 1886 an amending Act—the second—was passed, providing for the extension of the Act to other districts, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, requiring the court to examine both defendant and plaintiff as witnesses unless it thought it unnecessary to do so, and declaring standing crops available for attachment and sale in execution.

The circumstances which have led up to the present inquiry may be briefly stated. It has been necessary year by year to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State for the appointment of the special Judge appointed under the Act. In sanctioning the appointment at the beginning of 1888, Lord Cross asked that in the event of a further application being made for its renewal a special report might be made on the subject. Mr. Woodburn's inquiry was thereupon undertaken, resulting in the full and able report to which reference has already been made. The Resolution makes no revelation when it says that Lord Harris, Sir Raymond West, and Mr. Moore, who was then in the Executive Council, were unable to agree as to the conclusions to be drawn from the enquiry, or as to the practical measures to be undertaken. While Mr. Moore, we are told, was strongly persuaded that the Act is of the greatest benefit to the agriculturists, and advocated its retention unchanged where it is at present in force, and its extension to other districts, Sir Raymond West, though ardently favouring the protection of the land-holder against the money-lender, condemned the machinery of the Act root and branch, and argued from Mr. Woodburn's facts and figures that it had not only done no good whatever, but had left the ryots in a worse position than that in which it had found them. Lord Harris, we are also told, was inclined to support the Act in principle, with some important modifications, and its extension so modified to other districts. The Resolution here tells us just enough to make us anxious to hear more of the divergent views in the Bombay Council, and now that the Government of India have recognized that the matter is of sufficient interest to warrant them in writing a thirty-five page resolution upon it, they might go further, and print this no doubt very valuable observations on the working of the Act which have been sent in from Bombay. Some surprise has been expressed that with so full a report as Mr. Woodburn's to go upon Government have deemed it necessary to institute further enquiry. But the report with all its merits—which are freely recognized—suffers, we are told from the fact that Mr. Woodburn, a Revenue Officer, was not associated in his enquiry with an officer of judicial experience. The Government of India regard a report drawn up under such a circumstance as defective, hence the appointment of the Commission. As has been already stated, Mr. Neill, Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, will be President, and the two other members so far nominated are Mr. Rivaz, Commissioner, Punjab, and Mr. H. F. Evans, Judge, North-Western Provinces With them will be associated two members chosen by the Government of Bombay. These have yet to be named, and we trust that in selecting them Lord Harris will give due weight to such reason as may be urged for the appointment of one non-official member. There ought to be no difficulty in finding in the Deccan a gentleman well-acquainted with the working of the Act and its influence upon the people, or at all events able to appreciate evidence bearing on the subject. It would be more easy than becoming, perhaps, to suggest names to Government; it is certain, however, that the findings of the Commission would be received with more confidence if one of the Commissioners were chosen from the non-official class.

The question, of course, has now grown to larger proportions than those marked out in Mr. Woodburn's report. Mr. James's recent weighty remarks upon the growing indebtedness of the landowning classes in Sind have reminded us that it is no longer merely a question whether the Act shall be extended into the Konkan and into other Deccan districts alone. Sind, from its Commissioner's account, is rapidly qualifying in many directions as a distressful country. The landowners are becoming more and more the prey of the *bunnia*, and the law-courts, administering rigid law, are, with the most excellent intentions, associating themselves with the process of impoverishment. From the Punjab the same cry had already come, only in louder tones, and an Agriculturists' Relief Act on lines similar to those of the Deccan measure, has been asked for by Sir James Lyall, and the Resolution informs us that Sir Alexander Mackenzie, when in the Central Provinces, asked for special courts empowered to go behind the bond, to inquire into the history of transactions, and to reduce unconscionable interest in the manner provided by the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. Evidently, then, whatever deficient appreciation of the Act there may be near home, people far away have become oppressed with the need of some similar agency for relieving the debtor from the too remorseless grip of the creditor; and accordingly the Commission will have to enquire not only whether the Act shall be extended, modified or otherwise, to other districts in the Bombay Presidency, but whether its principle shall be applied in other provinces where similar evils exist. A feeling that "something must be done" finds expression in this Resolution, and that is perhaps its most important feature. A mere rejection of the idea of extending the Act outside this Presidency could not content the Government of India, no matter what the strength of the case that might be made out for taking such a course. Should the Commissioners be of opinion that the measures embodied in the Deccan Act can be of only temporary effect, and that they afford no lasting solution of the problem, they are to state what other measures, if any, they will recommend for the purpose. But there is to be no *á priori* treatment of the question. It must be studied locally and in detail, with the assistance of people on the spot who are practically acquainted with the working of the Act. The warning, as all who have watched the discussion of the question from the time of that memorable onslaught upon the Act in 1881, is by no means unnecessary. The question whether people are better or worse for an Act passed twelve years ago is after all a question rather of fact than of *á priori* consideration, and we may well hope that the pointed injunction of the Government of India on that subject will be carefully regarded.

THAGI and dacoity in India lack that originality which is the one redeeming feature of professional robbery, the touch of romance which is calculated to secure its perpetuity in history or in fiction. True, Tantia Bhil, whose name for years decorated the pages of the departmental report, gained some sort of interest for the craft here and in Europe; —but his was an exceptional case due rather to marvellous ability to effect his escape and his cheap generosity to the poor, than to any originality in his *modus operandi*. In India dacoits work in small armies, some on horseback, some afoot, and all armed *cap á pie* with guns and axes, staves and cutlasses. Thus equipped they swoop down upon villages, whose defenceless inhabitants they might easily overcome, without so much as a lathi. And, when they have laid hands on all the valuables, provisions, and cattle they desire it seems to them necessary to bestow upon the villagers some more lasting memento of their visit. Accordingly they proceed to brand them, never by any chance omitting the women; they are more readily captured and overpowered. Termeros, the highwayman of the Greek story, used to kill his victims by cracking their skulls against his own. There was at least a chance in favour of the victim in this. The achievement of Autolycus have survived throughout centuries because of his power to change the goods he stole beyond the possibility of recognition; while Procrustes owes his long-lived renown to the peculiar bed on which he threw his victims, dragging out those too short to fill it, and lopping off inches of those who were too long. Sinis adopted a method somewhat similar to that which the Chinese tea-carters last year practised towards a thief who cut loose a chest of tea, tying the victim to two tall saplings and then letting them fly apart. Tantia Bhil used to cut off ears and noses, but he earned comparison with Robin Hood, and had a lieutenant for whom Littlejohn was claimed as an English prototype. But the department has not yet unearthed a Cartouche, a Turpin, or a Collingwood. The last of these used to boast he had emptied the pockets of Oliver Cromwell, stripped Charles I. of £1500, and stolen the watch and chain from Lady Fairfax, while Mary Frith "had the honour of robbing General Fairfax on Hounslow Heath." These achievements were [illegible] worthy of emulation, but the dac[illegible] country are without ambition[illegible] the least dash of bravery, [illegible] and even when super[illegible] police who are [illegible] seeking refuge [illegible] operations [illegible] until the[illegible] be gat[illegible] the [illegible] th[illegible] an[illegible] h[illegible]

WE published yesterday a list of the institutions which have benefited by the recent performances of Captain Hobday's Amateurs in Bombay and Poona. Some Rs. 3,000 has been distributed. The thanks of the public generally and the managers of the interested institutions in particular are due to Captain Hobday and his gifted assistants, and to Mrs. Pottinger whose unfiring labours contributed in no small degree to the brilliant successes of the troupe.

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR GEORGE GREAVES, accompanied by the members of the Headquarter Staff, and his own Staff, consisting of Brigadier-General Gatacre, Adjutant-General; Brigadier-General Hogg, Quartermaster-General; Colonel Greig, R.A., Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut.-Colonel Leach, R.E., Military Secretary to Sir George; and Captain Le Gellais, A. D. C., arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Ahmedabad and alighted at the Church Gate station, where H. E. Sir George was met by Brigadier-General Budgen, D. S. O., Commanding the Bombay District, and Major Hilliard, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General. Sir George, after shaking hands with them, drove to the bungalow of General Budgen, whence, after taking *chotta hazari*, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by the Headquarter Staff and his own Staff, drove to the Victoria Terminus at 8-30 a.m., and left for Kirkee. General Budgen and Major Hilliard were present at the station to see him off.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran and a special j

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RE-ELECTION OF MR. W. L. JACKSON.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Right Hon. W. L. Jackson, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, has been re-elected member for North Leeds without opposition.

THE PAMIR QUESTION.

Mr. Littledale read a paper before the Royal Geographical Society last evening describing a journey across the Pamirs.

The *Standard*, in an article this morning, says that Mr. Littledale's account shows that it is the duty of Great Britain to make her position in Cashmere as strong as that on the Peshawur-Quetta frontier.

THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS IN AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, Nov. 23.

The first match of Lord Sheffield's team of English cricketers was played here to-day against a team representing South Australia, and resulted in a victory for the visitors by an innings and sixty-two runs.

VISIT OF M. DE GIERS TO GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.

M. de Giers has arrived here and will have an audience of his Majesty the Emperor to-morrow.

WATER FAMINE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.

Owing to the failure of the ordinary supply a water-famine prevails in New York and Brooklyn A number of factories and the elevated railway have been compelled to stop work.

Thirty-thousand persons are thrown out of employment.

THE REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

RESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 23.

The dockyard and arsenal in this city have been seized by the Navy, and a force has marched to the palace demanding the resignation of President Fonseca. The President, thereupon, quietly placed his resignation into the hands of General Floriano Peixoton, the Vice-President, to whom he made over his duties. The army remained quiescent, but the populace became excited, and wrecked the Government and newspaper offices. Order was eventually restored, and the siege of the city raised. There is great rejoicing over the downfall of the President.

RENEWED ANTI-FOREIGN RIOTS IN CHINA.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The *Daily Chronicle* publishes, this morning, a despatch from Tientsin stating that on Monday several bands of rioters pillaged and burned the Belgian Mission stations at Takon and Sanchi. Over a hundred Christians are said to have been massacred.

THE RUSSIAN EXPEDITION TO THE PAMIRS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 24.

The Governor of Russian Turkestan has thanked Colonel Yanoff for the brilliant manner in which he executed his orders to traverse the portion of the Pamirs belonging to Russia, thus showing that the expedition under Colonel Yanoff's command was of a military character.

A BRITISH INDIA STEAMER ASHORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

There has been another cyclone in the Bay, though not of much intensity. The British India steamer Lavada has gone ashore near Pooree. Two tugs have been sent down from here to render assistance, and there is every hope of getting her off.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

The proposal that Scotchmen attending St. Andrew's dinner should appear in national costume has been taken up warmly. Politics are to be eschewed in the speeches at dinner.

CHARGE AGAINST A PAYMASTER SERGEANT.

A Paymaster Sergeant of the Buffs, garrisoning the Fort here, absconded the other day, having committed serious defalcations. He was arrestsd while travelling Bombay-wards, and has been brought down for trial for desertion and defalcation.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT CALCUTTA.

A heavily-freighted goods train engine tender, brake-van, and 32 wagons had been derailed in Sealdah station, off the Eastern-Bengal Railway here. The pointsman appointed to attend the train went to sleep, it is said, without locking the points, The whole train went off the line. The engine and several wagons being considerably damaged and the permanent way being torn up for a long distance.

THE STRANDING OF THE WAVERLEY.

The Asiatic Steam Company are despatching their steamer Nizam and a tug from here to render assistance to their chartered steamer Waverley, which has gone ashore at Madras. The Nizam takes pumps and other salvage gear, and it is hoped that the Waverley will yet be got off; but the only fear is that the assistance may be too late, especially if yesterday's cyclone in the Bay of Bengal has reached Madras.

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

The steamer Waverley, since last night, has drifted 150 feet towards the pier, and from the shore. A very thick coir rope has been obtained from a Hindu temple to be brought into use when the tugs arrive from Calcutta. All her iron cables have broken, and the steamer is now embedded in sand, eight feet deep, in some places.

THE MADRAS SHRIEVALTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

Mr. Ranganadha Moodellair has been appointed Sheriff.

LORD WENLOCK'S TOUR.

H. E. the Governor arrived at Chatrapur last evening. Replying to an address his Excellency said that though failure of crops was serious in certain parts of the south of the district, yet he was glad to find it was not general.

THE VICEROY AT INDORE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, Nov. 24.

H. E. the Viceroy was visited by the Maharaja Holkar to-day, his Highness being accompanied ba a very numerous retinue. His Excellency subsequently returned the visit and then inspected the city and the palace. The following Chiefs paid ceremonial visits to his Excellency during the day, each one of which was duly returned, *viz.*, the Rajah of Dewas, the Nawab of Jowra, the Rajah of Rutlam, the Rajah of Julna, and the Rana of Barwanis. The Maharaja of Dhar, who is an invalid suffering from paralysis, was carried into the durbar and the Residency in a silver chair.

STATE BANQUET AT LAL BAGH.

At the State banquet given by the Maharaja at Lal Bagh this evening 150 guests were present. The palace was ablaze with lights. The gardens were illuminated and the road was lighted by electricity.

After dinner H. H. the Maharajah proposed the healths of the Queen-Empress, H. E. the Viceroy, and Lady Lansdowne. His Highness said: Your Excellency,—It gives me sincere pleasure to welcome your Excellency to Indore. Your Excellency is the first Viceroy whom it has been my good fortune to greet at my capital since my accession to the *gadee*, now more than five years ago, and I am exceedingly grateful to your Excellency for giving me this opportunity not only of making your personal acquaintance but also of welcoming in my own territory the representative of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. I look upon your Excellency's visit to Indore as a great honor conferred upon me. I feel an equal pleasure in welcoming here her Excellency Lady Lansdowne. While your Excellency represents the Power, and wisdom of her Majesty's Government Lady Lansdowne reflects the many womanly virtues with which her Majesty is personally endowed. I am especially gratified to find that her Excellency takes the same keen interest in the generous work of affording medical aid to suffering women of India as Lady Dufferin took, with the hearty approval of her Majesty he Queen-Empress. The noble example of these illustrious ladies can nowhere be better appreciated than it is in Indore, where the name of my illustrious ancestress, Ahilya Bai, is revered with filial affection by all our people. With feelings of sincere gratification at the visit of your Excellency and with a deep sense of loyalty towards her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, at whose hands I personally experienced so much kindness in London on the auspicious occasion of her Majesty's Jubilee, I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to drink to the long life and happiness of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne (Cheers.)

H. E. the Viceroy, in proposing the health of Maharajah Holkar, said that great advantage of the Viceregal tours is that it brings the chief of the Government into personal contact with Native Princes; enabling matters of importance to be discussed without formality. His Excellency congratulated the Maharajah Holkar on the progress which has been achieved in his territory, especially in regard to education, medical relief, and the suppression of dacoity.

His Highness replied: I am exceedingly obliged to your Excellency for the very kind way in which you have proposed my health. From the representative of her Most Gracious Majesty such words are particularly gratifying to me. I have always looked upon the administration of the British Indian Empire as a great model for administering my own State. Following that model I have always endeavoured to promote the welfare of my subjects. I am perfectly sensible that what I have been able to achieve is only a small portion of what I should wish to see accomplished; but the support which I have hitherto received from all Viceregal representatives at the Residency and which I trust, I shall continue to receive from your Excellency's present representative, my esteemed friend Mr. Crosthwaite, leads me to hope that under God I may be able to do much more for my subjects in future.

MILITARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 24.

The 2nd Madras Lancers, now stationed at Kamptee, will leave that station on the 16th proximo, *en route* for Bangalore.

The Government of India have sanctioned a Wing of the 5th Bombay Cavalry being sent to Fort Sandeman, in relief of the 12th Bengal Cavalry, now quartered there.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 24.

The withdrawal of the troops at Seri by the 1st December has been sanctioned at Oghi. One Native Infantry Regiment will be retained until the 15th.

THE LATE MR. N. M. PETIT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 24.

The "oothamna," or the third-day ceremony, of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit was performed in the fire-temple here to-day. It was largely attended. His death is greatly deplored by the whole community.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Nov. 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Victoria arrived here from Colombo this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab arrived here this morning,

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta on the afternoon of the 21st inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3¾

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs Shirtings	4-9
8¼ " "	5-10
40s Mule Twist	0 8¼
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	
2½ per cent. Consols for account	95½
3 per cent. French Rentes	94¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73¾
4½ per cent. "	72⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106½
Bar Silver	43 9-16.

The sum of about £225,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Oct. 31.

THE following is the story of a village legend. It had only one. Most villages have none. This village was proud of its legend; if a cyclist stopped at the public for bread and cheese and beer, the landlady, after advising him not to go away without seeing the church, which she understood was very fine, told him of the legend. Like most folk lore it was confused with details. There was a wicked lord and a beauteous lady—his daughter. There was also a young gentleman, poor and proud, who was madly enamoured of the young lady. Several variants followed, but the story ended in the drowning of the hapless pair in the Bottomless Pool, no more than ten minutes walk from the inn. Also, to commemorate the event, and keep its memory green, a thunderstorm came that very night, and carried the church bells out of the tower, and cast them down into the Bottomless Pool, where they still ring knells on stormy nights. After hearing this tale the cyclist would stroll out and visit the Pool, which lay in a corner of a certain field overhung with trees, weird and dark and black—a Bottomless Pool of the deepest dye. Now, one day there came along two cyclists, and they heard the story, and they went forth to see the Bottomless Pool. Then one of them being a curious and incredulous person—his name was Jack Didymus—pulled forth from his pocket a small ball of twine. He tied one end of the string to a tree by the side of the pond, and walked round to the opposite side, where he placed the other end in the hand of his friend. He then tied a stone to another piece of string, cast it over the first piece, and walked halfway round, so that the stone was over the centre and deepest part of the pool. Then he gently lowered the stone. It touched bottom at the prodigious depth of four feet six. He repeated this experiment in various parts of the Bottomless Pool. His soundings gave an average of three feet eight, and at the deepest four feet eight. "So much," he said, "for the Bottomless Pool." Then they went back to their inn. On the way they met the vicar, and dumbfoundered him with the intelligence. He was a great antiquary and had written a paper on the Bottomless Pool, and on analogous legends and similar pools found in Madagascar, Sumatra, Finland, and Tasmania. This paper was going to bring him immense fame. He went home and leaned his head upon his hand for an hour or two feeling very sick. Then he sat up and wrote a sermon, moving enough to convert a cow, on the Vanity of Human Things. The iconoclastic Didymus and his friend next told the sexton, an ancient man, accustomed to lord it over all neighbouring sextons on account of the Bottomless Pool. This poor old man was fain to crawl as far as the inn, where he fortified his failing spirits with a dram, and then another dram, and presently another, such was the effect produced upon him by the shattering of his idol. In the evening he was borne home, insensible with grief, by four friends. Next, they told the landlady, who immediately sat down with her apron over her head and was left in that posture. And they told the schoolmistress on her way to school. She instantly went home, sat down, and penned her resignation, for she desired to live in that village no longer. This mischief done, they mounted their iron nags and rode away, heedless of the havoc they had wrought. They have gone. But have they destroyed that legend? No. It still remains. Nothing is ever said about the measurement and the depth of the well. The schoolmistress remains at her post. The sexton still takes visitors to see the wonderful pond. The legend, with its Malay, Malagassay, and Siberian analogues, has been printed, collated, classified, and preserved from possible loss by the Folk Lore Society, and the Bottomless Pool looks blacker, darker, deeper, than ever. But the man who measured it died young.

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Hidden among the houses, so that it is invisible until you actually pass in front of it is an old early English stone gate. There are not so many old gates in London that this should be hidden away and forgotten. Pass through. You are in a small grimy churchyard, in front of the west end of a church, comparatively new and ugly, with a tower of brickwork not more than two hundred years old. The door is open. Let us go in. The church is the oldest in London; it escaped the Great Fire; except for a fragment here and there, no church is so old as this of St. Bartholomew the Great. The low thick pillars, the Norman arch, the early English clerstory, make up as noble a church as man can desire. It is only the chancel with the south transept; the nave, which has long been destroyed, formerly stood where is now the little churchyard; just outside the nave the Lord Chancellor sat in state when Anne Askew was brought out to be burned alive for heresy. On the north side is the rich and stately tomb of Rahere, jester, they say—but I doubt—to King Henry the Second. Well, we have all seen this old church before. Those who have not may go when next they visit London. Those who do not go, after this monition are beyond the pale of grace. But I doubt if many have been all round this church. In front is Smithfield; on the north side is Cloth Fair; on the east and south is a most curious nest of open courts, little squares, and streets, which are *culs de sac* and lead nowhere. The cloth has long since left Cloth Fair, but there are more ancient houses here than in any other street in London. Small they are and stained with the wear and tear of four hundered years, the sins and sorrows of twelve generations, who have lived here, and died here, and were buried in Bartlemy Churchyard. The Fair was formerly held on the north side of the church, where was the graveyard of the parish. These houses almost leaning against the church wall are built over the old graveyard. When were they allowed to encroach upon and come over the burial place of the dead? I suppose in that unquiet time after the Desolution, when many things were done which would have been impossible before. The houses are of timber and plaster, the lineal descendants of the old "wattle and daub" with which all England was built in the ninth century. The rooms are small and low and not well lit; such as this street is now so was nearly the whole of London before the Great Fire. South of the city the open courts stand over the close of the old monastery. Always something survives out of the wreck. Here is a little arched entrance; old stone steps behind it run up to the upper rooms of a house as old as the monastery; here is a row of cottages each with its little garden and green railings in front, as if we were in the country. The little gardens are a survival, no doubt of the monastery kitchen garden. The people are proud of their ancient surroundings. They will tell you what they know of the old associations. Accross the road is the entrance to Bartholomew's Hospital. Here is another parish church—St. Bartholomew the Less, within the great hospital. It is not an old church, nor is it remarkable except for a very beautiful pulpit. But the parish can boast of one thing. There is but one house in it—the house just outside the hospital belonging to a maker of instruments. The rest of the parish is also covered by the Hospital buildings. When, dear reader, you have an afternoon to spare, remember the Church of Rahere and Cloth Fair.

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A case in the papers the other day shows how very much cleverer the novelist is than the ordinary liar. I am proud of being a novelist, and should I at any subsequent period betake myself to a course of crime and fraud, I flatter myself that my previous training in the Art of Lying will put me a head and shoulders above my fellow Frauds. You shall see. A man bought a copy of a certain paper, containing a coupon for an insurance of 100*l.* payable in case of death. He then forwarded the coupon to the central office, and claimed the amount on account of his son—killed in a railway accident. He also forwarded papers and certificates from doctors, &c., so as to leave little room for doubt. But there was this little room left, and so, you see, he now eats the bread of affliction. So much for the clumsy liar. Now observe how the novelist works. Wilkie Collins thought of the same trick, and he worked it out with a thoroughness which left nothing to desire. In fact, the companies wese defeated, and there was only one chance of their ever discovering the fraud. How was it done? You see, when any man, the most humble, dies or is born, it is an event as public as when the same accident happens to a Prince. The bell of St. Paul's does not toll, but the registrar is informed, the doctor signs a certificate, or a coroner may ask the reason why. In other words, *you must have* a *body*. The law insists on a *body*. No doctor will certify to a birth or a death without a body. Now, how is one to get a body? It cannot be stolen; it cannot be borrowed without bringing in a host of irresponsible confederates; it cannot be bought. Wilkie Collins got over the difficulty. He introduced a confederate—a doctor—who persuaded a man dying of consumption to entrust himself to his care. Further, he was a foreigner without friends or relations—of humble condition—whose friends would never inquire. This man dead, he would certify to the death of the man whose life was insured; he would produce the legal certificate, and show the grave in the cemetery. He did this; and you may read all about it in *Blind Love*. The novelist, you will acknowledge, was the better liar.

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At this time of the year we are enabled to catch rather more than a glimpse—a steady glare—into the fanatic folly which still possess a certain large section of otherwise respectable Britons. The fanaticism shows itself in the question of licenses for drinking, music, and dancing. As for drinking, we have the question always before us; the case is perfectly simple; certain men and women fall into the alcoholic craving, which is a horrible disease; therefore, the whole world is to desist from the harmless and pleasant drinking of beer and wine. Then comes the question of dancing. Because the Prodigal Son and his friends always dance, therefore the innocent son and his friends must never dance. But dancing is an instinct with the young; they dance because they will, and because they must, because their young limbs move in cadence to the music; because in some way dancing symbolizes the joy and delight of youthful life; because it brings them into companionship with other young persons of the other sex. It is the most innocent of all amusements as it is, to the young, the most delightful. Yet the cranks and the sham pious hate nothing in the world so much as dancing. Why? Because it is associated in their minds with the Prodigal Son and his friends; because the companionships, free and open for all the world to see, of young men and maidens, is a wicked thing in their evil thinking minds; because there still survives the old Puritan spirit which called anything sinful which made people feel happy. Mostly, they hate dancing because their own minds are full of evil suspicions. Now, my friends, young people *will* dance; nobody can prevent them; therefore a wise County Council would encourage dancing places, and only insist on their being conducted decently and in good order. Can we not do something to further the great cause of innocent recreation? Can we not get candidates for the County Council—not Mawworn, nor Tartufe, nor Obadiah the elder—who will take up for the people the pleasures of the people?

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One more word as to drinking. My friend Mr. Walter Wren has very pertinently asked a question in the *Times* which cannot very conveniently be answered. He says, in fact, "What on earth is the good of calling the drink trade all these dreadful names when it produces thirty millions a year, and when there is no Government which dares to interfere with such an immense contribution to the Imperial Revenue!" Well put, Walter Wren!

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I bought the other day, at a certain little bric-a-brac shop, a tinder-box—an ancient tinder-box—a thing which was in common use a hundred years ago, before lucifer matches or Congreves were invented. It is a little round box of tin, with a lid, in which is a small candlestick. The socket for the candle is so small that it must have been meant for a farthing rush. Taking off the lid is a flint and steel, under a round disk of metal is the tinder. I have not yet been able to get a brimstone match to complete the arrangement, but that will come in time. The tinder is there, all ready for use. Do you know how it was made? You took an old cotton stocking, arrived at that time of life when darning was no longer possible. You tied it up and you burned it, over the box—so that the black ashes all dropped together in a heap, which you were careful not to disturb. That made the best tinder, but if stockings were new and good, you used ordinary cotton rags. Having bought my tinder-box I went home and graciously allowed myself to fall asleep, and in that unresisting condition, I went back to the year 1791, when I became my own grandfather, at that time a young married man of thirty.

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It was midnight, and the baby began to cry. "John," said my grandmother, "I wish you would light the candle. I must warm baby's pap." John said never a word, but he obeyed. It was a bitterly cold night. He threw a coat over his shoulders and groped about for the tinder-box. First he fell over a chair, and barked his shins, and banged his head against the chest of drawers. Then he found the tinder-box, and he sat down to light his candle. The baby was now in the active state that follows the first whimper of discontent. John put the farthing rush on the floor and took the tinder-box between his knees. It is difficult always to hit the steel with the flint in the dark. Mostly, you hit your knuckles, your nails, or your joints. At last a spark fell upon the tinder. By this time the baby was bawling. John nursed the spark; he blew it; he shook it; he watched it spread; then he put the brimstone watch to it. This was a slip of wood five inches long, and one inch broad, tipped with sulphur. The sulphur melted; the sulphur caught; the candle was lit. One parent got back to bed bleeding at the knuckles; bruised on the shin; chilled through and through; certain of a bad cold for the morrow; conscious of a sinful temper in the present. The other parent then got out, and in course of time, just before the baby went off in an apoplexy of bawling, the pap was warmed and administered. About two in the morning my grandfather got off to sleep again. Such, my friends, were some of the joys of the home and hearth a hundred years ago. Considering them, and the tinder-box, I wonder how any of us have got any grandfathers and grandmothers at all.

"JELLYFISH Christianity" is, according to Bishop Ryle, the great danger of these times. At the Liverpool Diocesan Conference he reminded his audience that the jellyfish, though a pretty and graceful object in the sea, is "no sooner cast ashore than he becomes a mere helpless lump." This, we may observe, is not the common idea of the jellyfish, who is generally credited with a remarkable power of communicating a severe shock to the system of any one who is rash enough to attempt to pick him up on the sands. The jellyfish, however, serves the Bishop for an illustration. Jellyfish Christianity, which makes an idol of Christian virtues, while it proposes to sweep away all denominational barriers, is found by Bishop Ryle in full vigour on Liberal platforms. Besides these, we have hundreds of jellyfish clergymen and thousands of jellyfish sermons preached every year. We have, moreover, legions of jellyfish young men annually turned out from our Universities whose high souls are not satisfied with the arguments of the old divines like Paley, Whately, or Butler. Last and worst count of all in the Bishop's indictment, we have myriads of jellyfish worshippers. All this (says Bishop Ryle), and much more, is the result of our unhappy dread of "dogma."

DR. GARNETT characterises as utterly groundless the popular notion that the reading room of the British Museum is frequented by novel readers. "Tests," he says in the *New Review*, "have been applied over and over again, and never have more than 3 per cent. of the books requisitioned in any one day proved to be novels, a fact remarkably at variance with the experience of the conductors of free libraries, but a fact unquestionably. There are, no doubt, many other ways of abusing the privileges of the place, and a certain proportion of the readers may very probably come to kill time, or get warm, or keep appointments, or appropriate new pens ('They won't take these as I've been a-mending of,' an old attendant once observed to Dr. Garnett); but it is quite safe to affirm that nine-tenths come in *bona fide* quest of information, which they could not easily obtain elsewhere, and which is of real importance to them." From the British Museum statistics Dr. Garnett infers that the taste for literature, or at least for information accessible through literature, is extending in the community; while the taste for art, archæology, and natural history remains stationary.

THE VALUE OF THE NAVY IN INDIAN WATERS.

(FROM A NAVAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Government of India pays a yearly subsidy of some £80,000 to the Home Government for the presence of the East Indian Squadron in its waters. Its duties are the protection of the coasts and the Mercantile Marine, in peace and war, the suppression of piracy, and the general police work of the Indian seas. The Fleet consists at present of the following:—

Ship.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.	Guns.	Crew.	Speed Knots.
Boadicea	4140	5130	14	450	12·5
Conquest	2380	2570	14	250	11·75
Cossack	1770	3300	6	180	17
Brisk	1770	3300	6	180	17
Marathon	2950	9000	6	220	19
Lapwing	805	1200	6	80	13·5
Redbreast	805	1200	6	80	13·5
Pigeon	755	1200	6	80	13·5
Sphinx	1130	1140	7	90	13·5
Total	16505	28540	71	1620	—

Of these the Boadicea, the proper Flag-Ship of the Commander-in-Chief, is on its way to Bombay from Malta, where she has been recommissioned, with a new crew. The Marathon has been temporarily the Flag-Ship during her absence. The Conquest is at Aden, as senior naval officer's ship. The Sphinx is in the Persian Gulf. The remainder are at Bombay. This table does not include the Blanche, now in dock at Bombay (a cruiser of 1,580 tons, and 3,000 horse power). As she is only attached to the Squadron temporarily going to the Cape of Good Hope station when the repairs are completed.

The whole of the Fleet are armed (with the exception of the Boadicea, Conquest, and Sphinx) with the latest breech-loading gun, and are the most efficient and modern men-of-war, *of their type afloat*, being more than a match for any cruisers the French or Russians could possibly get into Indian waters.

Thus, for a small annual payment (considering the large result) India has an efficient naval force at her command capable of protecting her commerce and coasts in time of war.

In addition, the Fleet gives a ready and efficient force of 1,200 officers and men (all Europeans) at all times available for landing at any part of the coast as a Naval Brigade, in the event of such a terrible page in Indian history being re-opened, as in 1857. Of their value we have only to remember the glorious service of Peel's Brigade in the Mutiny.

They thus, on land, increase our fighting forces by two battalions of 600 each, the cost of which would, I think, nearly equal the total subsidy paid for the squadron.

For some time past, and until recently, the Indian Government complained, and with reason, of the absence from Indian waters of many of the Fleet, which were detached necessarily on the East Coast of Africa, blockading during the years 1889 and 1890. The Admiralty have now removed the East Coast of Africa from the Indian station, so that the Admiral is enabled to have all his ships except two at head-quarters at Bombay. At Bombay the ships' companies spend on shore approximately, at present, some £4,000, or Rs. 56,000 a month. I know from authentic sources that many of our sons of Neptune have spent over £40, or Rs. 560 during their stay of a month or six weeks here, and a great run is made on the Saving's Banks established in each ship when their savings, made on the East Coast of Africa, or in other parts which offer no inducements to land, speedily diminish, and the balance assumes skeleton proportions. The fresh provisions purchased for their use cost the Admiralty about Rs. 250 daily, or Rs. 7,500 monthly. This, of course, omits the Indian troopers, and the "Blanche." And is quite a modest computation as well as leaving out what the Imperial Government pays for the stores, coal, &c., which the ships are continually requiring, and which, with the cost of labour, hamallage, &c., materially benefits the "Working Bees" of the city, and tends to assist in its prosperity.

Now, as to the cost of a similar European naval force, if a purely Indian Navy, I maintain that, with the higher rates of pay which all the *personnel* would require—as the Royal Navy only draws the same here as when in England, and India gives no one (save the Admiral, who draws Rs. 10,000 yearly) a single pice of extra pay—the pensions, and the cost of maintaining and replacing the ships by modern ones, as they become obsolete, India would find the naval estimates a most serious item in her Budget increasing yearly, as her pension list swelled and her ships became obsolete. I should estimate the cost of the present Fleet to the Home Government roughly as follows:—

Prime cost of ships	£383,000	£980,000
Stores yearly	£12,000	
Pay of officers and crew yearly	£77,900	£124,400
Repairs yearly, docking included	£ 6,000	
Provisions yearly	£28,500	
	£124,400	

This does not include the cost of coal, which assumed enormous proportions when the Fleet had Zanzibar within its limits—(something like £90,000 annually). True the amount will be now reduced probably by 50 per cent, since the station is so reduced in area; but if Mauritius and the Seychelles are visited often, it will be increased by another 20 per cent., these islands being still in the Indian Naval Command.

Neither does my estimate include the cost repairs and coal expended for ships on the Persian Gulf Division, which the Indian Government defrays in addition to their subsidy to the Home Government, but as the Sphinx (a paddle vessel, specially fitted for service there) is the only man-of-war as a rule employed there, and as she is generally at Bushire, the amount is not very great.

My estimate, is naturally, one that may vary according to circumstances; but it may, I think, justly be taken as a moderate one.

Now, seeing how moderate a sum India pays for the advantage of having so efficient a naval force in her waters, would it be anything but fair that she should make a small additional contribution, large enough to enable the Admiralty to give Indian pay to the British Navy while serving in Indian waters? This would put them on an equal footing with "Tommy Atkins" and his gallant officers, who, with their polo-ponies, dog-carts, and other luxuries present an enviable spectacle, which the Royal Naval Officer can only view from afar, but not imitate from lack of the wherewithal.

A BOMBAY SLAVE MARKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was very glad to read in your issue of the 21st inst., the article, entitled "A Bombay Slave Market." Having had occasion to pass through the street mentioned, several times at night, I have not only witnessed scenes that made me feel that I was on the verge of the pit, but have been caught hold of and screamed after nearly the entire distance of the street, and because of this I have sometimes gone a long distance round rather than go through even a small portion of this street. I have visited and resided in large cities in different countries and have seen considerable of both sides of life, but have never seen anything to equal Cursetjee Sukfajee Street, and as for the gang of ruffians and bullies who occupy the bungalow that is hidden away among the chawls between Grant and Bapty Roads, they are a menace to this portion of the city. Your article is opportune, and it is to be hoped, that not only for the sake of law and order, but for the sake of crowds of young men who frequent this street; for the sake of the native population which is being corrupted by this moral pest; and for the sake of the unfortunate women, many of whom have been decoyed into this mode of life; Government will use its prerogative and remove as soon as possible, and as far away as possible, this entire colony of law-breaking, law-defying harpies.—Yours, &c.,

INTERESTED.

ANTON, Ritter von Schmerling, the Austrian statesman who, since he withdrew from the post of Minister of State, has occupied the president's chair at the High Court of Justice and Appeal at Vienna, on November 3rd resigned this office, his great age being the cause. In 1848 he was President of the Confederate Assembly of Frankfurt. He was Minister of State from 1860 to 1865, and the Austrian constitution is almost entirely his work. He was, says our Vienna correspondent, a true Liberal from the first day of his political life, and has remained faithful to his convictions to this day.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the following case was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran and a special jury:—

THE PEER KHAN LANE MURDER.

Hurry Gopal, a young Hindu, was charged with the murder of his wife, Neera, by causing her death by strangulation on the 13th September last, in the room of a chawl at the Peer Khan Lane, Byculla. The Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, with Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Smith, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Sanders-Slater appeared for the prisoner. The following gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. R. S. Campbell, foreman.	
Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim.	Mr. J. E. Egas.
Mr. Dosabhoy Eduljee Mehta.	Mr. A. F. Moos.
Mr. A. G. Crisp.	Mr. R. Pile.
Mr. William Greaves.	Mr. Oliver Chalk.

The Advocate-General told the jury that the facts of the case were pretty simple. The deceased woman was the wife of the prisoner and had, for several years, been living with him on the second story of the chawl in Peer Khan Lane. Their married life had not been of the happiest nature, for there had been from time to time quarrels between them, but they were not of such a nature as to have led up to a murder being committed by the husband. The mother and grandmother of the deceased resided in the same chawl, and it would appear that the deceased, having had a miscarriage some two months previously had, during that period, been living with her mother. Early on the morning of the 13th September, the prisoner sent for his wife to prepare his food, as he was suffering from a swelling on his hand, but as she did not go up to his room he got out of temper. In the afternoon he again sent for his wife. She then went upstairs, and about 4 p.m. was seen sitting with her husband in the room, there being apparently no signs of a quarrel taking place between them. Some time between 5 and 6 p.m. the deceased's grandmother becoming anxious at the continued absence of Neera called for her to come downstairs, but as there was no reply the grandmother, accompanied by another female, went upstairs, when she found the room shut up and the door secured outside by means of an iron chain. Having removed the fastening the women entered the room, which they found to be in darkness; but on their opening the windows, which had been closed, they discovered the body of Neera lying dead on the ground in a doubled-up position, and with marks on her neck which pointed to her having been strangled. Several ornaments had been removed from the body. On information being given to the police they arrested the accused at Mahim on the following day, when he produced the missing jewellery. The learned Advocate remarked that the probabilities were that the woman had been murdered by the prisoner, who had taken away the ornaments, it being most unlikely that any other person would have entered the house unperceived and strangled the woman without any temptation in the shape of ornaments upon her person.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

The prisoner, in answer to the Court, repeated the statement he had made to the Magistrate, and denied that he took the ornaments from his wife by force, but had received them from her in order to make certain payments to a Marwaree.

The Advocate-General briefly summed up to the jury the salient points in the evidence called for the Crown, which bore upon the prisoner's offence.

Mr. Slater, in addressing the jury for the defence, observed that in all cases of murder there was one thing particularly looked for, and that was a motive for the commission of the offence. In this case the prosecution had brought a few ornaments and put them forward as the motive. Now, some ornaments, according to the evidence, were found on the deceased's body; and the learned counsel urged it was most unlikely that, if the ornaments were the temptation for the murder, the prisoner would not have taken all those she was wearing at the time. The learned counsel asked the jury to discredit the suggestion made by the prosecution. He said Neera was in a critical state of health before she met with her death, and there was not the slightest suspicion of foul play having taken place until the assistant apothecary had viewed the body some two hours after death, and had then pronounced death to be the result of strangulation. The apothecary had since admitted in evidence that he had made but a very superficial examination of the body, and that he had never before seen a case of death from strangulation; and so the jury, bearing in mind that the body had been moved about several times before it was taken to the hospital, would form their own opinion of the value of such medical evidence. The defence made by the accused himself was a most reasonable one; and the learned counsel said it was quite likely that the girl in her weak state of health, having fallen on to the pot in the room, and struck her face on it, that lockjaw had ensued; and that the accused was so terrified by the calamity that had befallen his wife that he had run away. There was not the slightest evidence to show that the accused ever had an angry word with his wife; and there was no evidence of a struggle having taken place in the room. In reference to this latter point it was important to remember that when the accused was arrested, he had no stains on his clothes or scratches on his body, while the state of his swollen hand made it improbable that he could have killed his wife in the manner alleged.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said that upon the prisoner's own statement it was apparent that the was the last person in the room before the girl died, but at that point the curtain dropped. Between that time and the finding of the body the jury would have to draw their own conclusions regarding the manner in which the windows and door of the room had been closed, and to determine whether it was the prisoner who had caused the girl's death or whether she had died from natural causes. There was nothing criminal, it had been urged for the defence, in the fact that the prisoner ran away from the house when he said he saw his wife fall down, but, on the other hand, his Lordship remarked there was the medical evidence which tended to show that the girl had been strangled. There was no circumstance in the case which his Lordship said he could suggest to the jury that could reduce the crime from that of murder to a less serious offence, but it was open to the jury to reduce it, upon the evidence presented to them, to a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The jury, without retiring, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of murder.

The prisoner asked for mercy.

His Lordship said he regretted the case was not one in which he could exercise mercy; and pronounced a formal sentence of death upon the prisoner.

The Court adjourned at 6-35 p.m. till 10 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

DANGEROUS DOGS AT LARGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I ask a little space for the following painful instance of the dangers, which surround us in this city through the inconsiderate practice of keeping dogs at large indulged in by so many individuals. On the evening of the 18th *ultimo*, quite a number of small children were playing opposite their houses in Suleman's Square, Grant Road, when a large stray black dog, not then known to be rabid, came up, attacked another dog standing by, and severely bit a little boy (Mr. J. R. Thompson's son) in the hand. The dog then went its way, but on last Saturday, after a most painful illness of two days, Mr. Thompson's boy died. In one sense it is fortunate that only one child of the many standing by was bitten, but I ask, who is to be held responsible for the dog being at large? I am told that two or three others were also bitten by a stray dog (possibly the same black dog), on the day that little Thompson was, and that one of these boys is now seriously ill. Surely it is time that some energetic measures were adopted to rid the streets of these pests, which people persist in keeping without proper safeguards. I would particularly invite the attention of the Police Commissioner and of his officers to the large number of dogs which infests Grant Road and its neighbourhood. Surely the imposition of a tax on the keeping of dogs would go some way towards mitigating the evil referred to.—Yours, &c.,

O. W. H.

PATIENTS, in the opinion of Sir James Sawer, are an unreasonable class. They do not mind paying a big fee to a physician for his prescription, but they often grudge a small fee to the pharmacist. If the public, we are told, were more generous in the matter then there would be no doubt whatever that pharmacists would always employ the best drugs, as it was their duty to employ them. The best remedy, says Sir James, is for the pharmacist to ask his customer what priced drug he would have, letting the price vary according to the quality of the drug, and then the British public would very soon see how pernicious is their pursuit of low prices in dispensing. "Laughter and appl

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 24.

The Twenty-Third Presidential Assault-at-Arms came to a successful conclusion to-day. The prizes were distributed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. This is the last assault-at-arms, at which Colonel James, Inspector of Gymnasia, will be present, as his term of office expires. He has during his tenure introduced several changes. His assistant, Sergeant-Major Gorman, is thoroughly an efficient instructor. He had a good deal of work thrown on him in connection with the meeting. The afternoon's programme wound up with the performance of a musical dumb bell drill by 30 non-commissioned officers, under training at the Central Gymnasium. During the drill the men sang verses of several popular songs, the accompaniment being played by the Band of the Worcester Regiment. The drill was splendidly executed. This was quite a novel feature of the programme, and was enthusiastically applauded. Prizes were awarded to each competitor. The 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry carried away a good many prizes.

Lead-Cutting.—Open to N-C Os and Privates of all British Corps. Four competitors entered. Sergeant-Major A Gorman, Chief Instructor, Central Gymnasium, won the prize. The other competitors were—Bombardier Hewitt, Lance-Corporal O'Brien, and Bombardier Clarke, all of the Central Gymnasium.

In Single Stick, open to all native officers of Native Infantry Corps, entrance Rs. 2, five entered. Jamedar Bugwandeen Tiware, 23rd Bombay Infantry, won the prize. The other competitors were—Subedar-Major Amir Khan, 13th Bombay Infantry, Subedar Hari Prasad, 13th Bombay Infantry, Subedar Saddu, 13th Bombay Infantry, and Jemadar Ramjee Gaekwar, 10th Bombay Lt. Infantry.

Tent-Pegging with Lance.—Open to British Army. There were only four competitors, therefore the first prize was withheld. Gunner Hinds, R By, R. H. A., 13 points, won the 3rst prize, Rs. 15; and Driver Fowler, 55th Field Battery, R. A., 10 points, second prize, Rs. 10.

Best Man-at-Arms, (Native), Rs. 50 presented by H. E. Sir George Richard Greaves, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, and a silver medal presented by the committee. The above to be decided by a competition between the winners of 5 events, *viz.*, Sword *vs.* Sword (mounted), Sword *vs.* Lance (mounted)., Sword (mounted) *vs.* Bayonet, Lance (mounted) *vs.* Bayonet, Lance *vs.* Lance Mounted, and Bayonet *vs.* Bayonet. The following were the competitors:—First Ties.—Nasik Ramcharan Tiwari, 23rd Regiment, Bombay Infantry, beat Naik Fazul Khan, 3rd Bombay Lt. Cavalry; and Lce-Naik Jalasir Sing, 25th Bombay Infantry, beat Naik Sowdin Ahir, 3rd Light Cavalry. Second Ties.—Dafedar Abdool Raoof Khan, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, beat Naik Ramcharan Tiwari. Final Tie.—Abdool Raoof Khan beat Jalasir Sings, 25th Bombay Infantry. The prize was won by Abdool Raoof Khan, 3rd Bombay Cavalry.

In Gymnastics generally—Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, (Natives). Regiments who have never attended a course at the Central Gymnasium (either officially or voluntarily). 1st, Lce-Naik Shivnath Baloba, 23rd Bombay Infantry, Rs. 20; 2nd, Lce-Naik Mahater Upadya, 23rd Bombay Infantry, Rs. 10; and 3rd, Pte Surag Prashad, 3rd Bombay Infantry, Rs. 5. There were six entries.

In Tent-Pegging, open for officers Lieutenant Bell, Worcester Regiment, with 14 points, won the first prize, Rs. 54; and Captain Hobday, R.A., was second, with 12 points. Sixteen others competed.

In the Driving Competition, Rs. 75, presented by H. E. the Governor, four teams entered. This prize was carried by the second team of the 55th Field Battery, R.A.

In Trotting and Galloping Competition, Rs. 75 presented by H. E. the Governor, two teams of the R Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, entered. No. 6 Sub-division of Corporal Edward's won the prize.

In the Wheel Race Gunner Green, R Battery, carried the first prize, Rs. 15, and Sergeant Duffield, R Battery, second prize, Rs. 10.

The Tug-of-War was won by the Worcester Regiment. The opponents were the Lancashire Fusiliers.

The Marching Order Race has fallen through.

The best Man-at-Arms (British) in which H. E. the Commander-in-Chief offered a prize of Rs. 50, and a silver medal, presented by the committee, was won by Sergeant Coleman, Central Gymnasium, who held his bayonet very cleverly, which deserves praise.

In the Tug-of-War (Natives) the 3rd Bombay Infantry was the winner.

In the Obstacle Race Private Price, Lancashire Regiment, won the first prize, Rs. 20; and Lance-Corporal Simkin, King's Own Yorkshire, second prize, Rs. 10.

In Victoria Cross Race Driver Wallace, 55th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, won Rs. 20.

THE CONGRESS AND SOCIAL REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Under the heading "The Congress and Social Reform" you published in your issue of Saturday last a letter, signed "D. G. P.," in which your correspondent attacks me and the papers with which I am connected. Had it not been for the personal reference your correspondent makes to me I would not have cared to trouble you with this letter.

The best supporters of the Consent Act, on this side, have never hesitated to use any means to discredit their opponents. I am sorry that "D. G. P." shows no better spirit, nor seems to have cared to ascertain what the real facts are. It is not a fact that I have succeeded in bringing the *Mahratta* under my exclusive control. It is under the control of the same (except one) persons, or perhaps more, as it has been under since it was started, and I don't undertake to say if it is now less representative than it ever was because it did not support the Consent Act. The *Mahratta* was never, and is not still connected with any public institution in Poona or the Deccan. I may, however, ask "D.G.P." that if this be his test of a "representative" paper how many papers there are in the Presidency—either English or Vernacular—that will satisfy the test?

Your correspondent has been pleased to give me the credit—which, however, I must refuse to take to myself—for inducing the Western India Industrial (by which he means the Provincial!) Conference at Poona to pass a resolution condemning the Government for having disregarded public opinion in passing the Age of Consent Act. That a resolution to this effect was passed by the Conference is in itself sufficient evidence to show that neither myself nor the *Mahratta* stand alone in holding that the Consent Act has political just as it has a social side.

Your correspondent and his friends may not honestly be able to understand how one can support a London session of the Congress, as I did and do, and yet at the same time oppose the Consent Act. All that I can say in reply is that I am sorry for them. A man may go in for the most radical of social reforms and still condemn Government interference. The distinction between the two is so plain that outside the charmed circle of your correspondent there is no difficulty in understanding it.

I am as good a supportor of the Congress movement as any of the Congress men; and it is for the same reason that I feel it my duty to point out the dangers that lie in our way. Your correspondent believes that the Congress leaders have forgotten the late controversy. If so, well and good. That is what we all wish to acheive, and I am prepared to do all that I can to bring about the result. Your correspondent has chosen to misunderstand and misrepresent my attitude in this behalf, and well may he do it if he think he can serve some purpose thereby.

As to your own remarks about the views held by the *Mahratta*, I leave the paper to speak for itself; the last issue of the paper contains a reply, and I refer your correspondent to it if he be inclined to go in for facts and not merely damaging statements.—I am, &c.,

Poona, Nov. 22. B. G. TILAK.

"BOCCACCIO" AT THE GAIETY.

LAST evening Mr. Stanley's Opera Company scored another decided success by the production of Suppé's delightful comic opera "Boccaccio." There was a large audience present to witness the performance and every number of Suppé's lively and stirring melodies was received with marked favour. Miss Fanny Stanley appeared in the title-role and sang and acted with all her accustomed grace. Miss Amy Childs was also charming as "Fiametta," and she was repeatedly called upon to repeat many of the songs connected with the character. A word of praise is also due to Miss Dolly Childs, who well sustained her reputation by her artistic pourtrayal of "Isabella. Mr. Willie Driscoll extracted as much fun as possible from the amusing part of "Lotteringhi," whilst Mr. Alex. Boyd and Mr. W. Stanley played well up to him, and the trio kept the audience in a merry mood. The staging of the opera was excellent, and the manner in which the choruses were rendered reflects great credit upon the company. "Boccaccio" will be repeated to-night, and on Thursday.

THE LATE MR. NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT.

A CORRECT list of the money bestowed at the "oothumna" ceremony in charity, in memory of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, who died at Poona on Saturday, the 21st instant, gives a total amount of Rs. 2,36,500, of which the particulars are as follows:—

From the deceased's estate a sum of one lakh of rupees is given for various charitable purposes. The deceased's bungalow, situated on the Bhowanee Peit Road, Poona, valued at present at Rs. 30,000, is given for the use of the Parsee community of Poona on the occasions of marriage and religious feasts and assemblies, making a total of Rs. 1,30,000.

Bai Dinbai, the deceased's widow, contributes Rs. 22,500 to the trust funds of the Parsee Punchayat, for giving out of the interest an annual religious feast to Parsees in the name of the deceased; Rs. 7,000 for a similar feast to the Parsees of Poona; Rs. 500 to the "Bajmai Roj Behram" Fund at Poona; Rs. 500 to the Corpse-Bearers' Fund at Poona; and Rs. 5,500 for expenses of repair of the deceased's Bhowanee Peit bungalow at Poona, making a total of Rs. 36,000.

Bai Awabai, the deceased's daughter, wife of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, contributes Rs. 15,000 to the Parsee charitable funds at Poona; and Rs. 5,000 for the proper maintenance of the deceased's Bhowanee Peit Bungalow at Poona, making a total of Rs. 20,000.

Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., the deceased's elder brother contributes Rs. 5,000 to the funds of the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Parsee Orphanage; Rs. 5,000 to the funds in charge of the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet for assisting poor Zoroastrians; and Rs. 1,000 for the maintenance of the fire temples at Soogad and Viaragaum, making a total of Rs. 11,000.

Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, nephew and son-in-law of the deceased, contributes Rs. 10,000 to various charities; his son, Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee, also contributes Rs. 5,000 to various charities in memory of his grand-father; while Mr. Framjee's daughter Bai Hamabai, contributes Rs. 3,000 for a similar purpose, making, independentlyof the contributions of Mr. Framjee's wife Awabai, a total of Rs. 18,000.

A sum of Rs. 7,000 is contributed by the daughters of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit to the funds of the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet and other funds in memory of their paternal uncle; while the widow, sons, and daughters of the late Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Petit contribute a sum of Rs. 5,500 to various charities in memory of their deceased relative, making a total of Rs. 12,500.

Bai Hirabai, widow of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit, son of the deceased, and daughter of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, contributes Rs. 3,000 to various charity funds in memory of her father-in-law.

Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Pejit, second son of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, his wife, Bai Goolbai, daughter of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and their children contribute a total sum of Rs. 6,000 to various charities—making a grand total of Rs. 2,36,500.

PARSEES AND THE CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will allow me to offer a few remarks on Mr. Ginwalla's letter on the subject of the Congress and the Parsees that appeared in your issue of Monday last. His avowed object is to warn his people of the danger and disadvantages of taking part in a movement of this kind. Danger he mentions none, and only one disadvantage, *viz.*, that the Parsees have much to lose and nothing to gain by taking part in the Congress. Mr. Ginwalla arrives at this conclusion by misreading the history of his race in India. They really wanted a Ginwalla to tell them that the very existence of Parsees in India depended on the English rule, when every little school-boy knows that they had settled here and mixed freely and lived happily with their hosts several centuries before the British were heard of. His statement of other historical facts is of a piece with this. One would like to know whence he has it that the Parsees were in imminent danger of being exterminated at the Mutiny. Who ever heard of a fighting Parsee. Instead of fighting he meekly consented to leave his motherland bag and baggage, came to India, begged for a piece of ground to rest his wandering head upon, and was accommodated by his host, the hospitable Hindu. Does he even now take to the military profession! I had no need of raking up these matters of ancient history, but for the vaunting soldiership of Mr. Ginwalla.

Then Mr. Ginwalla advises his much-esteemed Parsee brethren to look to their own interest only and strive for their own improvement, material and political. In presuming to offer such meanly selfish advice he has shown his strange ignorance of his own people. Parsees are in the same boat with other races, and traditionally they are not so selfish as to consult their own safety alone.

He looks upon the Congress as an excrescence of English education in India, and for that he wantonly heaps a good deal of abuse on the educated Hindu of to-day, ignoring thereby the equally important non-Hindu element in the Congress. He seems to run down the educated Hindu because the Hindu does not at one leap reach the extremity of social and religious reform. Evidently Mr. Ginwalla has not heard any thing of the Social Conference that is held immediately after the Congress session.

Mr. Ginwalla would like to see all the platform orators of the Congress applying all their energies to developing the material resources of the country. If he knows anything about the Industrial Conference held at Poona—which, by-the-bye, I very much doubt—he will, perhaps, in his wisdom urge that it is only a windy business. But I will not here contend with suppositions. Indeed, the developing the material resources of the country is as important a matter as the Congress, or perhaps more so, and if Mr. Ginwalla, instead of fighting shy himself, leads the right way in this matter with any appreciable degree of success, certainly he will be entitled to our lasting gratitude.—Yours, &c.,

Nagpur, Nov. 20. M. N. P.

INDIANS PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 14th November 1891, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

Dadabhai Jeevajee Soonawalla, at present Manager in the Sorab Cotton and Woollen Mills Company, Limited, Bombay, for a new process for bleaching cotton manufactures.

Charles Phin Hammond, Railroad Superintendent, of Atlanta, in the County of Fulton and State of Georgia, United States of America, for improvements in metal ties for railways.

John Driscoll, Inspector of the Calcutta River Police, Khoila Ghat, for the saving of life and property in cargo-boats, steam-launches, and other vessels.

Alphonse Gallois, of Berhampore, in the district of Moorshedabad, Indigo manufacturer, for a new process of manufacturing indigo fecula and apparatus therefor.

Hafiz Abdula, son of Hussain Bux, resident of Meerut, at present Contractor of Dehra Dhun, for a lime kiln.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

Damodardas Jamnadas Tolat, Mill Manager, The Gujrat Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, residing at Ahmedabad, for the chain mule warping machine. (Amended specification filed 24th October 1891.)

Baldwin Latham, of No. 13, Victoria Street, Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, England, Civil Engineer; Rudolph Emil von Lengerke, of St. James's Vicarage Fulham, in the County of Middlesex, England, Civil Engineer; and Arthur Rigg, of 42, Old Broad Street, in the City of London, England, Mechanical Engineer, for Improvement in hydraulic pumping apparatus. (Filed 14th September 1891.)

George Roddick, Engineer, Messrs. Jessop & Co., Limited, Calcutta, for compressing all balable substances into bales, to be called the "Phœnix Baling Press." (Filed 21st September 1891.)

THE Hans Christian Andersen correspondence, of which Messrs. Dean and Son are about to publish an English translation, will comprise an important section of letters between the great Danish story writer and his friend Charles Dickens. Those who recall the delightful glimpses of Andersen on his visit to Dickens' house in the Dickens' correspondence and Mr. Forster's biography, will look forward with peculiar interest to this publication. The book will contain, by way of frontispiece, an engraving after the portrait of Andersen which was exhibited at the recent Folk-Lore Congress.

NEWS OF THE DAY

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON received a telegram, dated Hiogo, October 31st, 12-50 p.m., from Mr. T. A. Cook, who on that day passed from Kioto Osaka *via* to Kobe (the port of Hiogo). He reports that the two personally conducted parties travelling under Thos. Cook and Son's arrangements in Japan have escaped without injury. The telegram also states that in Nagoya Province 2,000 persons were killed and 18,000 houses destroyed. In Gifu Town 5,000 were killed and 5,000 houses destroyed. The whole towns of Okaku, Kano, and Kasamutsu, were destroyed, together with fifty miles of railway.

A NOTEWORTHY article on the relations of Russia and Great Britain is published by the *Novosti*. It observes that the Empire of Russia is already too extensive for her to desire an addition to it by the conquest of India, and that if she should, nevertheless, undertake some enterprise at some future date against the British in Asia, it could only be as a retaliation for hostility shown by Great Britain to the Czar's Government in Europe. On the other hand, by renouncing an anti-Russian policy, Great Britain would have nothing to fear from Russia as regards India, and the *Novosti*, therefore, urges the British Government to enter into a definite agreement with Russia at the present moment, when this could be done under more favourable circumstances than might, perhaps, be available at a later conjuncture.

THERE is much discussion in Moscow, says a St. Petersburg correspondent, over a paper read before the Psychological Society by Professor Vladimir Solovieff. The author maintained the thesis that neither the Eastern nor the Western Church represented true Christianity, and that all great movements, such as the abolition of judicial torture and the emancipation of the Serfs, have been the work of freethinkers. This sentiment was greeted with applause by the public. During the subsequent discussion the author stigmatised all who take no part in the social movement, but are engrossed in the care of their own souls, as immoral illusionists. The whole Orthodox press demands the interference of the secular arm.

THERE exists in Paris a "Society for the Organization of Baby Competitions" (Concours des Bebes). The walls of the city were placarded with notices of a coming lecture on this subject, to be followed by a baby show at which prizes from £40 downwards were to be distributed. Unfortunately, however, the society had omitted to comply with the regulation which requires for such exhibition a preliminary authority from the police. The baby show accordingly was nipped in the bud, and immediately after the lecture about one hundred women, who had come from the various parts of the country, were compelled with their babies to return as they came. It has been suggested that the departure in a long line of the indignant mothers and nurses, with their tender charges in arms, would make an effective subject for a painting for the next exhibition of the Paris Salon.

THE Dean of Rochester's leisure hours have clearly not been given up entirely to the cultivation of roses. He retains his thorough English love of out-door games and athletic exercises, as is manifest in his cheery address to the Notts Incorporated Football Club. Deam Hole describes himself as "a Nottingham man heart and soul," who has "loved games ever since he played rounders." He has seen, he told his hearers, all the great cricketers of England play, including Fuller Pilch, Wynn, Lillywhite, Felix, Redgate, Daft, and Parr, and the whole line down to the present time, and there is no man, although 150 miles from his home, who takes a greater interest in reading in the newspapers the records of Nottingham athletes and cricketers. He would go any distance and at any sacrifice to see Nottinnham play against their adversaries. When the Nottingham men are doing their best, as Dean Hole believes they are "always doing," then, he assured them, there is "no happier man than the Dean of Rochester."

ONE of the last of the old *regime* in France who "learned nothing and forgot nothing" was the late Marquis Alberic de Saint-Astier of Perigord, who died recently at the age of eighty, having bequeathed a considerable fortune to the Comte de Paris. Not only did the Marquis keep aloof from every one who could be suspected of even tolerating a Republican form of Government, but he was at immense pains to establish a sort of feudal system at his residence, the Manor of Boiries. His retainers were accustomed to treat him as though they were his vassals and he a mediæval grand seigneur. So harsh and domineering was he even towards friends whom he considered his inferiors that one by one they ceased to visit him, and he had no other society latterly but the servants, whom their high rate of wages induced to put up with his airs and whims. As was not unnatural, these mercenary followers took the opportunity of robbing their master when he was taken ill, and the Comte de Paris has caused two of them to be prosecuted for making away with a sum of 80,000 francs in money and valuables. One man was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, the other was acquitted.

JUDGING by the statements in the foreign papers, considerable doubt is expressed as to the practical value of the Mannlicher rifle for use in the rough test of war. According to French accounts, the results obtained by the German Landwehr last year were anything but satisfactory. Out of 4,000 troops who were exercised at Strasburg, barely 500, it is asserted, managed to fire more than ten consecutive rounds in consequence of the excessive heating of the barrel, and a large number of the men were sent to hospital suffering from injuries. Professor Hebler, to whose persistent researches the introduction of the small-bore rifle is largely due, alleges that the excessive heating is caused by its jacketing, which prevents the barrel from cooling as quickly as it would otherwise do. He estimates that each round fired increases the temperature of the jacketed barrel by six degrees, and that, apart from the impossibility of holding the rifle, the heat engendered in firing rounds would be sufficient to strip the rifling from the barrel.

MRS. PRICE HUGHES, who accompanied her husband on his visit to the recent Methodist Œcumenical Conference at Washington, has been publishing her impressions of America for the benefit of English readers. The size and magnificent design of the American cities, contrasting with their rough, unfinished appearance and their tall, undressed pine trunks serving as telegraph posts and standing in line down the centre of the principal streets, were among the first things that struck her. But the strangest sight of all, in her judgment, was to see the railway lines laid through the principal thoroughfares. "On our first railway journey (she continues) I was amazed to find that we steamed calmly through the principal streets of many towns. Business went on as usual, and carts and horses were drawn up on either side of the rails, children played on the pavements, and no one took any more notice of the flying train than we should of a passing tram car. Imagine the Scotch express gaily careering down Tottenham-court-road."

LORD HAWKE and his comrades have returned home well satisfied with the results of their brief tour in America. They played in eight matches, of which they won six, lost one, and left one unfinished—a capital record, as the eleven had no claim to be considered representative. Mr. Hillyard came back to England in advance of his friends, and Mr. H. T. Hewett—the captain of the Somersetshire County team—remained behind to pay some visits in New York, but all the other players reached Queenstown on Wednesday (6 instant). It was thought that the presence of Mr. S. M. J. Woods would ensure the success of the trip, and the doings of the famous bowler did not fall below expectation, his record being 77 wickets for a trifle less than seven runs each. Moreover, he proved himself one of the most efficient batsmen on the side. Cricket is certainly making progress in America, but outside Philadelphia the play is not yet of a very high class. The Englishmen were everywhere received with the greatest cordiality, and Lord Hawke has already determined to undertake another tour in 1893.

A NOVEL method of carrying out an eviction is reported from Kansas City. The Union Pacific Railway has been turning out a number of squatters who have lived for years unmolested on its right of way on the levees in that town. Six of the houses of the squatters were torn down and scattered in all directions. An engine with a construction car attached, a mass of chains and ropes, and about twenty men carried out the work. A strong cable was put round the house, and the end attached to the train. When the engine started there was a crash, a shower of splinters, and the house had disappeared. Most of the shanties had been emptied, but in two or three the furniture still remained, the owners having refused to move.

IN an article entitled "Dawn Nyassaland," in *Blackwood's*, Dr. Kerr Cross gives a highly encouraging account of the conditions and prospects of our new Protectorate. The white influence is united, the native tribes are at peace, and have every confidence in the white man. Vice-consuls are also being appointed, a police force is in contemplation, Customs are being formed, and postal arrangements and other great plans are under consideration. Meanwhile agriculture is extending, and there has been of late quite a rush not for gold but for land. Equally satisfactory is the statement that the fifteen years' experience of white men living on these uplands has demonstrated that Europeans can settle and enjoy comparative health in Central Africa. Dr. Cross observes that it is now possible to sail from England up the Zambesi and Shire to the foot of the Murchison Cataracts. Africa, however, can nevertheless only be truly developed, in Mr. Cross's opinion, by the Africans. Hence it is to the interest of the planter to conserve and encourage native labour, and indeed to entice the native to build and live on his plantation.

THE Shelley Society, which was founded in 1886, and, unlike the Browning Society, is still bating no jot of its zeal and enthusiasm, propose to celebrate a Shelley centenary next year. The poet was born August 4, 1792. Subscriptions are invited with this object, and it is also proposed to give another performance of "The Cenci," the audience being confined to subscribers of one guinea each. This fee, besides making the subscriber a member of the Society for the year, will entitle him to two tickets for the performance, as well as the publications of the society for 1892, which will probably include a reprint of Hogg's original articles on "Shelly at Oxford." The repetition of the "Cenci" performance seems a project of doubtful advisability. It will be interesting, however, to all admirers of one of the greatest and most original of English poets to know that the centenary year will be distinguished by an offer to the nation on the part of Lady Shelley, widow of the poet's son, of a monument of Shelley in marble and bronze; also, it is hoped, by the publication by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, of the complete concordance to the poet's works, which has been projected and carried out by the munificence of members of the society.

MR. BENOLIEL, of Manchester, is not the first person who has discovered too late that writing a lawyer's letter is a luxury reserved for lawyers alone. He has a lady friend, and she has a debtor who treats her applications for payment with silence. It occurred to her that if this debtor "had a man to deal with" he would probably be more attentive, so she prevailed on her friend, Mr. Benoliel, to write and say that he was "instructed to apply" for the debt. "Unless (he added) I am in possession of a remittance on Tuesday next I shall institute legal proceedings against you without any further notice for the recovery of the sum named." This, it must be confessed, was in form very much like one of those peremptory legal epistles with which some persons are unpleasantly familiar. Such in fact, is the opinion of the Manchester police magistrate, who has imposed on Mr. Benoliel a fine of twenty shillings with costs; though it is a curious anomaly that the law regards what is technically called the "letter before proceedings" as a sort of *hors-d'œuvre* for which a solicitor cannot make any lawful charge.

"ONE of the latest and boldest" of the new bogus benefit societies in the United States offers, according to Consul Clipperton, to pay £20 in cash to each member in four months from the date of his certificate of membership—the dues payable not to exceed four shillings a week. A sick or accident benefit is also offered after sixty days membership; should sickness occur, however, the benefits are always retained on the plea of dues, so that in reality the sick benefit fund has no existence. By way of stimulating the flow of "dues" each member is required to bring in within two days from the date of his certificate two "good and reliable members." Another system is to induce members to take bonds for £200 each, on the understanding that if they pay a small stipulated sum and obtain thirty-five new members, who will agree to pay in for six months, they shall receive payment of their bonds within the space of one year. "By this system (says Mr. Clipperton) the members agree to stand by each other for mutual protection, or rather to lean on and cling to 35 outside parties for support, and these 35 outside parties, when they become inside parties, are to lean on 1,225 other outside parties." Astonishing as it may appear (says our Consul) it is nevertheless true that thousands of people are continually duped by such barefaced representations.

It is not often that a pawnbroker over estimates or rather over-pays, the value of a pledge. Still less likely is it to happen when the pawnbroker is the State. The governors of the Mont de Piete have found themselves possessed of an extraordinary stock of meerschaum pipes. They had been pledged at the different shops all about the same time, and had in no case been redeemed. The circumstances looked suspicious; some wholesale robbery was feared, and the police were called in. When the next pipe was presented the pledger was detained and the police inquiry commenced. The prisoner told a very simple story. He said he was a polisher by trade, and that he bought wholesale little blocks of flawed meerschaum, polished them, and made them up into pipes. They cost him on an average a franc and-a-half. The Mont de Piete advanced him three francs, and he sold the pawn-ticket for two francs. Thus on each sale he was 3½ francs to the good. The inquiries of the police only corroborated his story, and the prisoner was discharged. But the authorities are now most anxious to lay the ghost they have themselves raised. It seems they have thousands of these pipes in stock—so many that there is to be a special auction for the sale of them.

THE waterworks that are springing up all over the country have added many new terrors to existence; but we did not know before, writes a contemporary, that they had armed the Municipalities with power to demand full and particular details of private incomes. But a resident of Nagpore sends us a circular which has just been issued there by the Secretary of the Municipality, which declares that for the purposes of assessing the new water-rate "it is essential that they (the committee' should have full information as to the annual income of persons residing within Municipal limits) Then comes a form, like an income-tax return, for the recipient to fill up, with details of his monthly salary, fixed allowances and so forth. We should like to know when the Government of India issued its various orders to its officials as to the importance of keeping in strict confidence the private matters revealed under the income tax, whether it contemplated that Sitala Ram and Gya Pershad would be empowered to call for exactly the same information in order to discuss it with their fellows in the Committee-room.

TOURISTS who remember Zell-am-See, near Salzburg, and have mounted the easy Schmittenhohe, with its hotel commanding a splendid view, will be interested, says our Vienna correspondent, in the tragical incident which has taken place in this retired spot. A month ago the hotel-keeper and his entire household left the hotel, as they do every autumn, and entrusted it to the care of the head waiter. On the 1st inst. two men were sent up to the hotel with provisions, which cannot be taken up when the snow has once fallen. They found the waiter dead, with a revolver lying near him. He had shot himself through the brain, but before doing so he had emptied five hundred bottles of wine in the hotel cellars.

THE "ENTERPRISE" WIDOWS' AND CHILDREN'S RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions have been received for the fund for the relief of the widows and children of the native sailors, who lost their lives in the Indian Marine steamer Enterprise:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Major-General Brackenbury, Military Member of Council	300	0	0
"X"	50	0	0
Mrs. "X"	50	0	0
Captain M. Bean, I. M.	50	0	0
" D. Paget-Jones, I. M.	20	0	0
" E. R. Shopland, I. M.	15	0	0
" J. S. Barrett, I. M.	15	0	0
Mr. Thomas Thorburn	10	0	0
" A. A. Ash	10	0	0
" Walter Mitchell, I. M.	10	0	0
C. H. B.	5	0	0
A. B. C.	2	0	0
Yard Craft Establishment H. M. I. M. Dockyard, one day's pay each	109	0	0
Native Crew of 6 Torpedo Boats, one day's pay each	32	0	0
Mrs. W. Beauchamp	10	0	0
Mr. E. O. Walker, C.I.E.	5	0	0
" D. G. Windham, I.M.	5	0	0
Crew of I. M. S. Tenasserim	28	7	3
Mr. R. Malcolm I.M.	5	0	0
" W. Collison, I.M.	3	0	0
" G. Du Plat-Taylor, I.M.	5	0	0
" William Roach	2	0	0
" H. M. Phipson	50	0	0
" Manoel De Souza	3	0	0
" W. G. Kelly, I. M.	5	0	0
" E. Pears, R. N	5	0	0
" D. M. Nunes	3	0	0
" L. Mendonca	2	0	0
Native Crew of the Abyssinia, one day's pay each	24	1	6
Native Crew of the Magdala, one day's pay each	24	1	6
Mr. H. A. Greening, R.N.	5	0	0
" W. Newman, I. M.	5	0	0
" J. McDonald, I. M.	5	0	0
Hon'ble F. L. Latham	10	0	0
" Sir C. Sargent, Kt	10	0	0
Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac	10	0	0
" W. Collins, I. M.	5	0	0

Subscriptions may be forwarded to Capt. M. Bean, I. M. Port Officer.

MILITIA SUBALTERNS AND ARMY COMMISSIONS.

THE following is a list of the successful candidates at the recent competitive examination of Militia subalterns for commissions in the Army. The marks are appended:—

CAVALRY.

St Quinton, E S, 3rd Bn Bed Regt	1728
Turner, A S, 4th Bn Rl Lanc Regt	1671
Dawnay, Hon J, 3rd Bn Royal Scots	1639
Jobson, M B, Cork Artillery	1607
Bell, E F, 4th Bn Argyll and Suther Highlanders	1543
Livesay, E R E, 8th Bn King's Rl R Corps	1541
Claridge, P S F, 4th Bn Liverpool Regt	1529
Wyndham, Hon G O B, 3rd Bn Rl Sussex Regt	1529
McCorquodale, R H, 3rd Bn Durham L I	1527
Larking, R W N, 3rd Bn Royal West Kent Regt	1521

ARTILLERY.

Gooding, L N, Forfar and Kincardine Arty	1918
Becke, A F, Carmarthen Arty	1815
Wyatt, F O, Lancashire Arty	1797
Jeffcoat, H J P, Wicklow Arty	1792
Wheeler, G D, Limerick City Arty	1790

INFANTRY.

Black, D, 4th Bn Suffolk Regt	1951
Houndsfield, T J, 4th Bn South Staffordshire Regt	1886
King, J A G, 3rd Bn Gordon Highlanders	1880
King, G C, 4th Bn Manchester Regt	1857
Oakes, H C, 3rd Bn Y and L Regt	1847
Vickers, C, 5th Bn Rifle Brigade	1840
James, A A, 3rd Bn South Lancashire Regt	1831
Brown, W S, 7th Bn King's Royal Rifle Corps	1785
Maguire, C J K, 5th Bn Rl I Rifles	1784
Morgan, F G C M Rl Anglesey Engr Militia	1771
Spry, L H, 3rd Bn Glouc Regt	1769
Armitage, C L, Devon Arty	1756
Radclyffe, C P F, 3rd Bn Dorset Regt	1743
Ingles, A W, 6th Bn Rl I Rifles	1741
Lodge, F C, 4th Bn Norfolk Regt	1741
Skipwith, F G, 4th Bn Rl Warwick Regt	1734
Willoughby, Hon C H D, 3rd Bn Rol Scots	1730
Newbigging, W P E, 4th Bn Manchester Regt	1729
Wright, H C, 5th Bn Royal Irish Rifles	1726
Johnston, H A C, Fife Arty	1717
Cornish-Bowden, J H T, 3rd Bn D of Col's L I	1716
Armstrong, W M H, 4th Bn Rl Inniskg Fus	1715
Dugan, F R, 9th Bn King's Rl Rifle Corps	1712
Morris, F G G, 4th Bn Shrop L In	1692
Holden, H N, 3rd Bn N Staffor Regt	1691
Adamson, J T G, Dub City Arty	1688
Nicholl, H I, 4th Bn Bedford Regt	1681
Swabey, W S, 3rd Bn York L I	1678
Van Someren, G A, 3rd Bn East Surrey Regt	1665
O'Brien, W D, 3rd Bn Scottish Rifles	1664
Gilmour, A W, 3rd Bn Worcester Regt	1653
Wheeler, H L, 4th Bn Worcester Regt	1649
Sweet, E H, 3rd Bn Gloucester Regt	1644
Hislop, A P, Haddington Artry	1644
Grahame, J C, 4th Bn Scottish Rifles	1644
Lempriere, A R, 3rd Bn East York Regt	1641
Thompson, N A, Suffolk Arty	1640
Daniell, E R E, 3rd Bn Dorset Regt	1639
Champion, R, 3rd Bn West Riding Regt	1623
Smith, H M, 4th Shropshire L I	1611
Heale, E N, Kent Arty	1606
Chancellor, A, Argyll and Bute Arty	1601
Heathcoat-Amory, H W L H, 3rd Bn D of C's L I	1595
Corbett, H G L, 3rd Bn South Lanc Regt	1594
Wilkie, C J, 3rd Bn Derby Regt	1591
Porter, M L, 3rd Bn Worcester Regt	1582
Chute, R A B, 5th Bn R Irish Fusiliers	1579
Fishbourne, C E, 4th Bn Loinster Regt	1578
Hanbury-Tracy, E T H, 4th Bn Essex Regt	1575
Cleeve, H, 4th Bn R West Kent Regt	1571
Feilding, B F P, 4th Bn Cheshire Regt	1568
Mark, A P, 4th Bn South Staffod Regt	1566
Longmore, J C G, 3rd Bn East Lan Regt	1566
Thresher, J H, 3rd Bn Leicester Regt	1565
Bromhead, E G, Sligo Arty	1564
Ward, E F, 7th Bn, King's Rl Rifle Corps	1561
Firth, H V, 1st Rl Guernsey Lt Inf	1553
Chapman, H E, 4th Bn Manchester Regt	1553
Ellis, G A, 4th Bn Somerset Lt Inf	1551
Anderson, W C, 4th Bn Devon Regt	1551
Ottley, W J, Limerick Cy Arty	1550
Horner, R G, 3rd Bn East Kent Regt	1548
Jenkins, A, 4th Bn Shropshire Lt Inf	1547
Murray, E M, 3rd Bn Devon Regt	1542
Plun

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

In the *Revue de Cavalerie* the writer of the series of papers on the 'Training and Preparation of Horses" laments the impossibility of obtaining the best results with men who are engaged for so short a period. Those who know how long it takes to make a cavalry soldier perfectly master of himself, his horse, and his weapons, will readily understand the greatness of the evils which he deplores. "In consequence of the shortness of military service, the work of training is too hurried and precipitate, its results are more uncertain, and in all cases are longer delayed. The men are deficient in tact and in taste. They do not give the necessary care and sustained attention to their duties; the horses are allowed to contract bad habits, do not require the requisite freedom and suppleness, and consequently become sooner worn out."

In the same review there is an article on the above subject, under the following title:—"Do your Schools observe the spirit of the Regulations?" The writer says that "the establishment of Saumur, both in horses and men, might be considerably reduced, and the money saved might be expended for the benefit of regiments and remounts" This could easily be done, if the intention of the regulations were carried out by giving all the junior instruction regimentally. "The principal and necessary school is the regiment, without which there can be no such thing as an Army." If this were acted upon, regiments would not be so often inefficient owing to the absence of their officers at courses of instruction. These facts have for some time been recognised by our best cavalry officers, just as they are now presented by this French writer.

The *Revue de Genie* contains a "Study on the Duties of Engineers on Field Service," by Lieutenant-Colonel A. Duval-Laguierce, Professor of Fortification. He says that the services of the Engineers are more than ever required in the present day, with an army either advancing or retiring. He points out their various duties under modern conditions, on the lines of communication, in reconnaissance, and in field fortification. With regard to fortification, it has to be remembered that a position is now as often rendered impregnable by clearing a zone of all shelter as by placing obstacles or throwing up works, and that the Engineers are required as much for the former service as for the latter. The use of the spade, as we mentioned on a recent occasion, has become a valuable element even in the attack.

The paper in the *Journal des Sciences Militaires* on "Initiative," by a superior officer, is concluded this month. The author sums up by saying that "the spirit of Initiative is an intelligent and necessary application of the spirit of subordination, and is the fundamental quality of the pattern soldier of every grade." This subject seems to be occupying the minds of French military writers, for we find in the same magazine an article by the well-known General Lewal, in which he says that "Initiative is an excellent quality, which officers cannot too highly cultivate, but there are inconveniences connected with it." He thinks that if not strictly watched it is likely to result in too much independence. We gather from these discussions that the superior officers of the French army find it necessary in these days to stimulate the individual intelligence of officers and men, so that they may carry out the intention, rather than mechanically follow the letter, of their orders.

The *Revue Militaire de l'Etranger*, which regularly takes note of the military progress made by other powers, has come to the conclusion, after studying the reports of the various grand manœuvres, that cycling is now thoroughly established in European armies. The Italians were the first to adopt it. The authorities serve out three cycles to each regiment, and they receive much support from the patriotic co-operation of the Cycling Club of Turin. England is stated to have next come into the field, and the 26th Middlesex corps is mentioned as a remarkable instance of our organisation. In Switzerland there are eight cyclists to a corps d'armee, and four to a brigade of Landwehr. In Russia it has been decided, in the present year, to appoint eight to each regiment of infantry. In Spain a section of cyclists, composed of 19 officers and men, has lately been incorporated in the Railway Battalion. Belgium has a section of 21, and Holland has a number of civilian cyclists who are liable to be attached, on pay, in case of emergency. There is both a school and a corps of military cyclists in Austria-Hungary; and the service has been for some time employed in Germany for keeping up communication and conveying ammunition between fortresses and detached forts. In Switzerland, Holland, and England, the machines are provided by the riders; in Germany, Russia, Spain, Italy, and Belgium they are supplied by the State.

The *Jahrbücher fur die Deutsche Armee und Marine* describes what has been done in Denmark for the rearing and employment of carrier pigeons in connection with the Army. The oldest station for this purpose was established in 1885 by the telegraph company of the Engineers. It has now been reconstructed, and four new establishments have been formed, but the movement is principally conducted by private persons. There has been a great and rapid increase in its supporters, the Copenhagen Club having now 13 branches and numbering altogether about 800 members, who are pledged to give their best help to the Government if required.

The *Neue Militairche Blattet* has an interesting article on the advance which has been made throughout Europe in the matter of military carrier pigeons. Space will not admit of our enumerating the establishments recently founded, but we may say that the writer expresses his wonder at England being the only military power which has not taken a single step towards adopting this auxiliary means of communication. Cycling and carrier pigeons seem to be the prominent military subjects of the hour. They are treated in several journals which we have not quoted.

In the *Mittheilungen uber Gegenstande des Artillerie und Genie-Wesens* there is a long and laborious paper on "Modern Service Rifles," in which the author describes almost every known modern rifle, but does not give any decided opinion as to which is the best. He concludes by stating that in any case, "so far as arms are concerned, the troops, both cavalry and infantry, of Austria-Hungary stand in the first rank."

In addition to the two six-turreted battle-ships which are being built for the Russian Navy, plans are being prepared, according to the *Novosti*, for two armourclads of 4,020 tons, which will be put in hand at the Admiralty Wharf and the Baltic Ship-building Yard during this year, after the launch of the gunboats *Atvarshan* and *Gramiaschtschi*. At the Baltic works a large shop is being erected, fitted with the most recent appliances, for the building of powerful marine engines, and ship-building slips for large constructions are also being laid down, so that, says the *Invalide Russe*, at the close of this year the St. Petersburg establishments will have accommodation for building six large ships and two smaller ones, without counting the small slips of the Moscow Company, at which the transport *Silatsh* and a corvette for the Cadet Corps are about to be begun. It appears, from the last-named source, that of the four torpedo-boats built for the Baltic Squadron by the Putilov Works, the last two, the *Hayscl* and the *Moonsund*, were launched in September. The length of these boats is 126 ft. at the water-line; the beam 14 ft. 8 in.; the depth amidships, exclusive of the keel, 3 ft. 8 in.; the depth aft, including the protection for the screw, 7ft. 1 in.; and the displacement, 81 tons; the speed is 21 knots and the cost of each boat 100,000 roubles. Before the close of the year, four new torpedo-boats will be begun at the same works.

No branch of the French service has been criticised so severely for its share in the late manœuvres as the cavalry. In these, as in the operations at Chalons, the employment of the independent divisions is pronounced to have been defective,—in one case, in combination with the other arms; in the other, in action against cavalry. The number of horses that fell out of the ranks or were injured was remarkable, and much in excess of any previous record, the average per squadron, according to the *Progres Militaire*, having been 35, after six days' manœuvring, out of a total of 87 at the departure. Our contemporary adds that at the great review, if most of the regiments presented tolerable effectives, it was because officers gave up their spare mounts, and even the waggon-horses were pressed into the service, while many that were unfit were sent into the field. The opinion seems to be that horses were over-ridden in distant raids which had no purpose save to screen the commanders from a charge of inactivity. The *France Militaire*, however, regards them arches as having been generally normal, and, when they were particularly long, points out that they were proper intervals of repose. It seeks out the causes of the injury in the great length of time during which the animals were kept saddled or mounted, the irregularity of pace adopted, negligence on the part of the men and want of watchfulness on that of the officers, the unusual heat of the weather, and the excessive weight and defective character of the equipment.

NOTICES.

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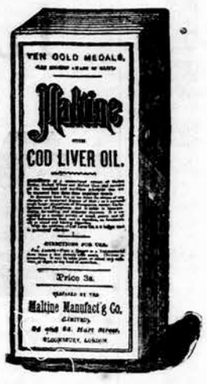

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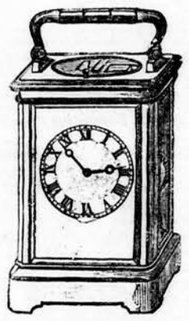

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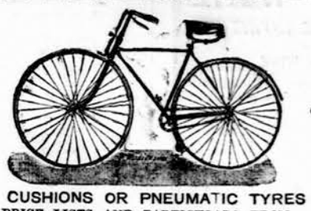

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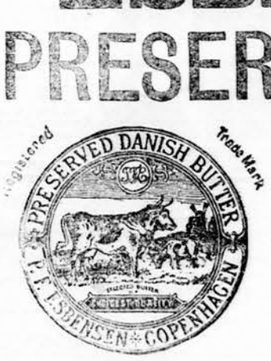

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